

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Friday, July 30, 1993

The House met at 10 a.m.

The Chaplain, Rev. James David Ford, D.D., offered the following prayer:

We pray, O God, for peace in our world, so that the weapons of war will be put aside and people will experience the blessings of security. We also pray for peace in individual hearts and souls so there will be respect and compassion between people of differing backgrounds and attitudes. O gracious God, You have created us to live together in peace and harmony, may we so lift our thoughts and raise our sights to see the wholeness of body, mind, and spirit that marks lives that are committed to the way of serenity and peace. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. BARLOW] come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. BARLOW led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Hallen, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 616. An act to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to permit members of national securities exchanges to effect certain transactions with respect to accounts for which such members exercise investment discretion.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bills and a concurrent resolution of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 422. An act to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to ensure the efficient and fair operation of the government securities market, in order to protect investors and facilitate government borrowing at the lowest possible cost to taxpayers, and to prevent false and misleading statements in connection with offerings of government securities.

S. 1311. An act for the relief of Olga D. Zhondetskaya.

S. Con. Res. 33. Concurrent resolution to waive the provisions of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970 which require the adjournment of the House and Senate by July 31st.

JAPAN LOW-BALLING US AGAIN

(Mr. TRAFICANT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, our new Trade Representative, Mickey Kantor, told Japan that we are not going to tolerate illegal trade any longer. Thank God.

So what happens? The State Department awards a contract to remodel our Ambassador's residence in Japan for \$7½ million. Two American companies bid \$10 million. They said there is no way they could have bid \$7½ million.

They are low-balling us to keep us out.

This brings me to several points. No. 1, we are really going to crack down on trade, right?

The State Department laughs in the face of our Trade Representative.

Second of all, if it costs \$7½ million to remodel the personal residence of our Ambassador in Japan, what is he living in, a Taj Mahal?

Congress should tell these Ambassadors that we are going to leave the lights on at Motel Six.

We have got a deficit. I think it is time to tell Japan that we are going to cut down on illegal trade before we do not have a job left in this country.

NOW IT'S JUST STUPID

(Mr. HEFLEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HEFLEY. Mr. Speaker, Bill Clinton won election with the phrase: "It's the economy, stupid." Well, now after seeing his budget plan, America discovers President Clinton decided to keep the "stupid," but drop the "economy."

We listened to Bill Clinton run for President for months on the great ideas he had for America's economy. Once in office, we find he had only two after all: to raise taxes and to increase spending. During the campaign Bill Clinton said he would focus on the economy "like a laser beam." Instead as President, we get the focus of a firefly.

Everyone in this country knows raising taxes and increasing spending will

not solve anything, but will only put more bureaucrats to work collecting and spending. I presume that even many people on the other side of the aisle know this too. But they are being asked to put party over economy to try and resuscitate the recession that we brought on by raising taxes the last time.

I would only caution President Clinton to start thinking what plan he is going to produce 2 years from now, when this one does not work any better than the last one.

TIME TO MOVE AHEAD ON THE BUDGET

(Mr. BARLOW asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BARLOW. Mr. Speaker, my people sent me to Washington to balance the budget. I am proud that we are moving in a steady march on this vital goal. We have a \$500 billion deficit reduction package. The 1993 deficit is down to \$285 billion this year from the earlier anticipated \$322 billion. On the House floor, we have carved full savings to term of \$28 billion in the 11 appropriation bills that have now been passed.

Thankfully, I cut back my spending when my banker lowers my interest rate from 9 to 6 percent, because I strengthened my balance sheet.

The minority party would have us cut, then tax. What are we to do—bring home the aircraft carriers, chop them up for scrap in a cutting phase, then rebuild them from keel up in a minority party tax-raising regime?

We have an administration that will lead us to balance in strength, not destroy us to balance our budget. Let us move ahead to build America, to help our people.

THE GREAT DEBATE HAS BEEN TRIVIALIZED

(Mr. THOMAS of Wyoming asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMAS of Wyoming. Mr. Speaker, the purpose of this House and of the Congress is to carry on the great debates. It is to talk about where we are going in this country and the direction that we take.

I have been very disappointed in recent months that this great debate has been trivialized. The great debate has

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

been sectionalized to where Members of the Senate are now saying the Republicans are attack dogs because they dare to question what is being done in the budget.

I think these are the great debates that all of us in the country ought to be involved in. The questions are broad.

The question is, Do you want more Government or less? The question is, Do you want to pay more taxes or leave more money in the pockets of families in this country? Do you want more mandates from the Federal Government, more intrusion of your life, or do we want more individual initiative and individual responsibility? That is the great debate.

If you want more Government, there is going to be more taxes. If you pay more taxes, you are going to have more Government. If we want to move the other way, and that is the choice, then this budget deal does not work.

THE BURDEN OF UNFUNDED MANDATES ON THE STATES

(Mr. MORAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, as we anguish over the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act, we might lose sight of the fact that what really matters to most Americans is the quality of their neighborhoods, the quality of their schools, the dependability of their police and fire protection, of their public works people; but the States and the cities that provide these most needed services are struggling, struggling with overwhelming demands on their resources, and they do not have the option of financing them through deficit spending like we do at the Federal Government level; but we do have the opportunity to provide them some measure of relief, Mr. Speaker, because States and cities now spend more money on complying with unfunded Federal mandates than all the Federal assistance they receive from the Federal Government.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the Fiscal Accountability and Intergovernmental Reform Act, which requires a full analysis of what those unfunded Federal mandates will mean to States and localities before they are legislated by this body.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE CEO'S

(Mr. BALLENGER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BALLENGER. Mr. Speaker, this week, President Clinton met with 60 CEO's from across the country. These leaders of corporate America lauded the President's plan as a real benefit to the economy.

Of course, it is easy for these kings of the hill to look down on the rest of America with mock concern. They've already made their money. And they have been bought off by a Clinton administration that will barely punish big business with a slight tax increase.

It is not the corporate giants that I am concerned about, Mr. Speaker. They will weather the Clinton storm. It is the small businesses that concern me.

It is the mom and pop stores that will struggle under the increased inflation caused by the Clinton gas tax. It is new entrepreneurs who will face more challenges placed by the Clinton capital gains tax. And it is the successful small businesses, those that employ the bulk of the new workers in this country, who will be forced to lay off workers because of higher income taxes.

Yes, Mr. Speaker, the President can meet with his corporate buddies, and maybe they will support his economic plan. But that doesn't tell me a thing about the small businesses of this country.

□ 1010

START OVER NOW OR APOLOGIZE LATER

(Mr. TAUZIN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TAUZIN. Mr. Speaker, as we begin to get glimpses of what the reconciliation conference will produce, there is a sense of great disappointment among conservative Democrats in this body. As the bill begins to emerge from the conference committee, Mr. Speaker, it looks remarkably like the 1990 package that President Bush signed and later apologized for, the same rate increases on personal income taxes, the same energy tax, the same kind of corporate tax increases, the same kind of program for 5 years that puts taxes first and spending cuts last. That is a disappointment to us.

Worst of all, Mr. Speaker, the plan emerges without any control on entitlements. We are now spending 120 percent of available income. Discretionary spending in this country is only 18 percent. If we do not begin to control the mandatory-entitlement side of this budget, the 82-percent side, I am afraid this President will have to do what George Bush did several years from now: apologize for a plan that could not and did not work.

Mr. Speaker, we are disappointed with the conference committee. Maybe Senator BOREN is right. Maybe we ought to start again from scratch and reach out to all parties in this House.

LET'S START OVER AGAIN

(Mr. DOOLITTLE asked and was given permission to address the House

for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Mr. Speaker, today's Washington Post contains a disturbing headline, "Economy's Quarterly Growth Rate Is Surprisingly Anemic."

Mr. Speaker, this growth rate is now down almost a full percentage point annualized below what the Clinton administration has projected. Of course that decline will have dramatic impact on the size of the deficit.

Unfortunately, this is exactly the type of thing one would anticipate when there is so much talk of tax increases. This becomes particularly true when we consider that small business creates the vast bulk of new jobs in this country, over three-quarters, and the President's plan is going to severely penalize our successful small businesses.

Also, Mr. Speaker, Paul Craig Roberts has written in today's Wall Street Journal in an article entitled "Interest Rate Bloopers," that the Clinton administration has actually revised downward its projections for economic growth.

It is not too late, Mr. Speaker, to have real job creation and real tax cuts for families. Let us begin now.

SMALL BUSINESS NEEDS THE ECONOMIC PLAN

(Mr. PRICE of North Carolina asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, the Wall Street Journal last week documented the lengths to which opponents of the Democratic economic plan have been willing to go to mislead the American people.

They have willfully distorted the plan's effects on small business, when in fact over 90 percent of our small businesses could end up paying less in taxes because of liberalized deductions for business expenses, the research and development tax credit, and other incentives—to say nothing of lower interest rates and other benefits of deficit reduction.

They have feigned great sympathy for the so-called "sub-S" small businesses as a smokescreen for their sheltering of the very wealthy. But they know that only 4 percent of those companies would see any tax increase, and that those included in this 4 percent make an average of \$560,000 per year.

They talk glibly about the Republican alternative, but they never acknowledge that it falls \$70 billion short in deficit reduction and eliminates most of the plan's probusiness incentives.

Mr. Speaker, it is time to pass the plan and to get small business and the American economy on the move again.

LET'S START OVER

(Mr. GOODLATTE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, before this bad budget bill is passed, it is time to follow the advice of millions of Americans, from Democrat Senator DAVID BOREN to my colleague a few minutes ago, the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. TAUZIN], to Ross Perot: "Let's start over."

As the Lynchburg News and Advance, a newspaper in my district, put it so well this week, "It's time to kill the budget bill and start over. The legislation, a centerpiece of President Clinton's administration, has become nothing more than a hodge-podge of politics that will strangle the economy and the taxpayers."

The President broke the one promise that matters most to the American people; he did not cut spending first. In fact, he has more increases than cuts in domestic spending.

Congress should listen to the American people, who are saying with one voice, "cut spending first; don't raise our taxes; and clean up your own house before you demolish ours."

SUPPORT URGED FOR THE EARNED INCOME TAX CREDIT EXPANSION

(Mr. HAMBURG asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HAMBURG. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of the earned income tax credit expansion in the House reconciliation bill.

Mr. Speaker, the House expanded the earned income tax credit because we felt that no family with a parent who works full time should have to raise their children in poverty. It was a modest, but critical commitment that we made to working families trying to make ends meet. In my own district, over 23,000 children are living in poverty. Those children and their parents need and deserve this support and encouragement.

I remind my House colleagues that our expansion of the earned income tax credit was intended in part to offset the effects of new taxes on working families. Make no mistake: We need the full expansion of the earned income tax credit to avoid taxing working families and childless workers even deeper into poverty.

I urge conferees on the bill to honor our commitment to families struggling to make ends meet. Protect working families with the full expansion of the earned income tax credit.

WE CANNOT AFFORD ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS

(Mr. GOSS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, typical of the Federal Government, a group of foreign terrorists had to blow up a skyscraper, kill innocent victims, and create mayhem to get the Government's attention about the illegal-alien problems we have. We simply cannot afford to be overwhelmed by illegal aliens, terrorists or not, and we cannot afford to provide unlimited services to millions of illegal immigrants who come by land and by sea. We have a process for orderly and lawful immigration. It is not working. Our ability to maintain that order and enforce our laws is jeopardized by a lack of resources and lack of commitment to get serious. A new study projects that, business as usual will cost us \$187 billion for illegal immigrant services in the next decade. I ask my colleagues, Wouldn't it make more sense to invest those resources in protecting U.S. citizens and providing them better services?

GIVE TAX BREAKS TO THE WORKING POOR, NOT BILLIONAIRES AND BIG CORPORATIONS

(Mr. SANDERS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, throughout the State of Vermont, and our entire Nation, millions of Americans were working 40, 50, 60 hours a week for minimum wage or 5 bucks an hour, and in many cases the harder they work, the deeper they fall into poverty and the harder it is to raise their families. Meanwhile, the wealthiest people in our country continue to clip their stock and bond coupons and grow richer.

Perhaps the most exciting aspect of the budget passed by the House of Representatives is the increase and expansion of the Earned Income Tax Credit Program. Essentially, what this proposal does is to say to a working family, especially those with children, "If you're a low-income worker, we're going to lower your taxes so that you can keep your family out of poverty." Finally, we're going to give a tax break to those people who need it most, the working poor, rather than just to the billionaires and the big corporations.

Mr. Speaker, this proposal would raise the maximum tax credit for the working poor to \$3,500 and would expand eligibility so that in my own State of Vermont, close to 26,000 families will be eligible for this tax break.

SYRIA SHOULD BE CONDEMNED, NOT COMMENDED

(Mr. LEVY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LEVY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today troubled over President Clinton's remark praising the Government of Syria for what he called its "commendable restraint" during the hostilities taking place between Israel and Hezbollah in southern Lebanon.

Mr. Speaker, Syria itself is responsible for many of the actions carried out by Hezbollah. In fact, there is little doubt that Syria has indirectly backed Hezbollah for quite some time. Just Tuesday, a State Department official, appearing before the Europe and Middle East Subcommittee, claimed that Syria indeed could have some "influence" on Hezbollah remaining in Lebanon.

Mr. Speaker, what was the President thinking about? This Nation—and our President—must recognize that Syria has become the middleman, the gun runner if you will, controlling the flow of arms from Iran to Hezbollah in southern Lebanon. Syria also operates bases within its borders which are used for Hezbollah training.

Mr. Speaker, under no circumstance should Syria be commended for its role in the recent outbreak of hostilities in southern Lebanon. Instead, Syria should be condemned and its actions denounced by the President and our Department of State.

□ 1020

DEFENSE CONVERSION HOLDS OUT PROMISE OF NEW JOBS

(Mrs. SCHROEDER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, I have some very good news for those in this body who have worked very hard to find ways to create new jobs, jobs that will support the middle class, and that is that the results are in on our conversion for defense diversification projects that were out for the last few months in the country.

While many people said a lot of companies would not play, guess what? It is so oversubscribed we can probably only fund one-sixteenth of the proposals which will come in, and that will be a great tragedy.

Under this plan, what happened was that you were to take defense research and development and find a way to apply it to the private sector. You have to put up half the money, so every dollar the Federal Government puts up, you put up the same amount.

So here we are. We are going to put out all these terrific plans that have come in, they are way oversubscribed,

and there is not enough money to put them out. Let me tell the Members right now that there will be a foreign investor for every one we turn down, and we will wake up and find this research moved offshore again if we do not look at this.

THE SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION CELEBRATES ITS 40TH ANNIVERSARY

(Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to be here this morning to salute the Small Business Administration which today celebrates its 40th anniversary. In 1953, the Honorable William Silas Hill, a Republican from Colorado and a native of Kelly, KS, who was chairman of the House Select Committee on Small Business introduced the Small Business Act of 1953 which established the SBA. President Dwight D. Eisenhower asked the Congress for expeditious consideration of the legislation and as a result the final bill was placed on his desk and signed by him on July 30, 1953.

The SBA's mission to aid, counsel, and assist small business has remained clear and steadfast throughout the years. Since its inception, it has provided more than 12,800,000 loans, contracts, counseling sessions, and other forms of assistance to small firms throughout the country.

President Eisenhower's vision—the Small Business Administration—serves as the catalyst for today's entrepreneurs. From job creation to research and innovation, small business is truly America. I salute the SBA on its 40th anniversary. I thank all its employees, both past and present, for their endeavors on behalf of the Nation and I wish the agency's new Administrator, Erskine Bowles, nothing but the best of luck during his tenure. I know all of my colleagues in both Houses of Congress share my sentiments.

NAFTA JOBS: PROCTOR SILEX

(Ms. KAPTUR asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to tell the Members another story, one about Proctor Silex, which produces the small electric appliances we use in our homes, appliances like toasters, coffeemakers, and hand mixers.

Once upon a time Proctor Silex manufactured steam irons in Southern Pines, NC, where workers were mostly minority women. Employees with 20 years seniority earned up to \$7 per hour, enough to support their families,

educate their children, and have something left over for their retirement.

But when Proctor Silex moved manufacturing operations to Ciudad Juarez, Mexico, in July 1991, over 800 North Carolina workers lost their jobs. They were replaced by nearly 1,400 Mexican workers earning \$4 per day—a difference of \$7 an hour compared to \$4 a day.

Mr. Speaker, this sign appears at the front of the Proctor Silex plant in Mexico. Translated, it says: "Proctor Silex seeks production workers for both shifts, hiring immediately." And that is the real message of NAFTA—more of our people in unemployment lines and exploited Mexican citizens.

AMERICA THREATENED WITH PROSPECTS OF WAR

(Mr. ROTH asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. ROTH. Mr. Speaker, I am here this morning to ask my colleagues if they are concerned that America may well be getting involved in war this weekend. I hope everyone had a chance to see the headline this morning which said: "We Seek To Defend Sarajevo With Force, Britain And France Urged To Support the Bombing."

Once the bombs start dropping, I say to my friends, we are at war. The Clinton administration is seeking French and British agreement to use military force.

Has the administration been in this body to ask whether we agree that we should go to war or get involved in a civil war in Bosnia? I do not think anybody from the administration has been here to ask anyone here in this Chamber. Yet, according to the Constitution, only the Congress can declare war.

This is a very, very serious situation. The administration has been trying to get us involved in that war for a long time, and now this weekend they may well do it. We were supposed to be consulted this morning. The administration has canceled that consultation.

Mr. Speaker, I say to my friends this is serious business. I am asking the Members to focus on this and to give it their consideration.

THE EARNED INCOME TAX CREDIT

(Mr. RICHARDSON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, today the President will be discussing his proposal for increasing the earned income tax credit, which is contained in the budget reconciliation bill. The proposal substantially raises the level of the credit for working families with children—to lift working families out of poverty—and provides a modest credit to very poor workers without

children—to help ensure that the doors of opportunity are open to all Americans who want to work hard and get ahead. This proposal makes good on the commitment to a new direction the President announced in his State of the Union Address. He said:

The new direction I propose will make this solemn and simple commitment: by expanding the refundable earned income tax credit, we will make history; we will reward the work of millions of working poor Americans by realizing the principle that if you work 40 hours a week and you've got a child in the house, you will no longer live in poverty.

EITC contributes to overall economic growth: The Clinton economic plan reduces the deficit by \$500 billion but still finds room for this historic expansion to give incentives to working poor families across this country. The President is fundamentally committed to deficit reduction, investing in people, and rewarding work. To ensure our country's long-term economic growth, all Americans must be encouraged and integrated into our economy so that they can contribute to, rather than hinder, growth. As the President has said repeatedly, we do not have a person to waste.

Pro-work: The EITC is pro-work because, unlike other forms of assistance to the poor, only those who work and have earnings can receive benefits. And, unlike welfare benefits, EITC benefits increase substantially as earnings rise, thereby providing real incentives to work and strive for higher earnings. This strong pro-work incentive will also be a major component of the President's welfare reform policy in that it provides a major incentive to choose work over welfare.

Pro-family and pro-independence: The EITC is pro-family because it is available only to families that stay with their children and their is no discrimination against two-parent families. The EITC fosters independence, not dependence, because it is a refundable credit—even very poor working families whose incomes are too low to owe income tax have incentive to work because they can receive the credit. Rural working families are especially likely to benefit. A report by the Center for Budget Policy Priorities found the EITC to be as or more important to the rural working poor than any anti-poverty program.

A real tax cut affecting over 20 million households: The EITC is not just an anti-poverty program but a tax cut. Families who are both working poor and lower middle class but are having trouble making ends meet will get a break from their income taxes. The refundable credit will also more than compensate for the modest costs of the energy tax. This tax cut will reach 15 million families with children and 7 million very poor households without children. More than 75 percent of working families with children who currently receive the EITC will benefit

from its expansion and 8 million families and households could be added under the President's proposal.

HISTORY OF THE EITC

First enacted in 1975, the EITC was the brainchild of Senator Russell Long, a conservative southern populist and the former Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee. Long envisioned a modest credit to provide tax relief from the FICA payroll tax to low- and moderate-income working people with children and to encourage work. Initially, families could receive a maximum credit of \$400 and benefits averaged \$200 a year. Since then, Congress has increased the EITC a number of times. In 1991, nearly 14 million families received EITC benefits.

But poverty has risen substantially in the past two decades. The erosion of wage levels, especially for low-skilled jobs, has taken its toll on millions of hardworking people. The number of full-time workers who find that they cannot make enough to keep their families above poverty increased by 50 percent between 1979 and 1990. A family of four with full-time minimum wage earnings will be well below the poverty line in 1993, even with EITC benefits. If the same family receives food stamps, they are still as much as \$2,000 below the poverty line. America's children suffer the most from this trend. Today, one out of every four children under 6 lives in poverty, while studies suggest that poverty adversely affects intellectual development.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE CLINTON EITC PROPOSAL

Lifting families out of poverty. The proposal would increase the EITC to a maximum credit of \$3,500. It will ensure that if a family of four or fewer people has a full-time minimum wage worker, the family would be lifted to the poverty line so long as it also received food stamps.

Substantial simplification and outreach. Families will find the credit easier to apply for so that both tax filers and the IRS can better manage the credit without making mistakes. The IRS will also begin an aggressive and comprehensive campaign of outreach to ensure that every American entitled to the EITC will be aware of a method of receiving it through their paychecks.

New, modest EITC for very poor workers without children. President Clinton's proposal to Congress also establishes a small credit of a few hundred dollars a year for very poor workers without children. The new credit, limited to workers with incomes below \$9,000, will offset the costs of the energy tax for these workers.

CORPORATE LEADERS CURRYING FAVOR WITH THE ADMINISTRATION

(Mr. WELDON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1

minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WELDON. Mr. Speaker, some people will do anything to buy access, to have a seat at the table, to protect special tax treatment, to curry favor with the tax-bill writers and the Government contract-letting establishment. Sixty-seven fat-cat corporate leaders sold out the American economy for the largest tax increase in our history, for no real cuts in spending except for defense, and even that is debatable, and massive increases in new Federal spending.

Mr. Speaker, we will remember the corporate gang of 67 when they come back again and again in this session complaining about mandates, governmental intrusion, and the rest of the Clinton antibusiness agenda.

Mr. Speaker, the Clinton CO's have made it clear that they will sell out their principles in order to win brownie points with the White House, but with the soak-the-capitalist mentality of the Clinton administration, the amounts to paying the cannibals to eat you last.

ISRAEL'S DEFENSIVE MOVES DRAW UNFAIR CRITICISM

(Mr. SCHUMER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, as we speak, Israel is responding to a series of attacks on its soldiers and civilians—and on peace itself—by Syrian-backed Hezbollah terrorists based in southern Lebanon.

Hezbollah, identified by our own CIA as the world's principal international terrorist organization, over the last month has indiscriminately fired hundreds of Katyusha rockets into small Israeli towns of the northern Galilee.

Israel, as any nation would, is taking action to defend its borders. And yet, U.N. Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali deplors Israel's actions—and, disappointingly, our own President praises Syria for its restraint.

Restraint? These attacks on Israel are the direct responsibility of Hafiz al-Assad of Syria.

It is undisputed that Syria controls the Bekaa valley and the terrorist bases that Hezbollah uses to launch its attacks on Israel.

It is undisputed that weapons for Hezbollah flow through Damascus on a regular basis.

And it's undisputed that 2 weeks ago, right before the Hezbollah attacks on Israel intensified, an Iranian 747 landed in Damascus and under Syrian supervision, weaponry was trucked directly to the terrorists in Lebanon.

Instead of praising Syria's restraint, our Government must condemn Syria's aggression. Syria cannot be showered

with United States good will for participating in the peace process at the same time it wages a proxy war against Israel.

Syria can't have it both ways. Secretary Christopher should make this very clear when he meets with the Syrian President next week.

It is time for Syria to prove that it wants peace with Israel, not just pieces of Israel.

□ 1030

REMEMBER THE PROMISES?

(Mr. SMITH of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, remember when Gov. Bill Clinton promised Arkansas voters that if they re-elected him in 1990 he wouldn't run for President, but then did? Well, that was a hint of broken promises yet to come.

Remember last year when candidate Clinton promised he wouldn't hike the gas tax on the backs of middle America. Now he wants middle America to pay 4 to 6 cents a gallon more, which will also fuel inflation.

Remember when candidate Clinton promised seniors he wouldn't tamper with Social Security and said, "You can take that one to the bank." Now he wants retirees with incomes as low as \$40,000 to pay \$1,000 more in Social Security taxes.

Remember when candidate Clinton promised middle America a tax cut, not a tax hike? Remember when he promised to cut the deficit in half and now doesn't come close. The list goes on and on.

Given Mr. Clinton's record, the only surprise is that we are still surprised when he breaks his promises.

WHERE ARE THE REPUBLICANS?

(Mr. LEVIN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, at this very moment negotiators are striving to reach final agreement on a deficit reduction package. The public has a right to know why there are no Republicans in the room.

The reason is the minority chose to attack, not to participate. Now Republican attack dogs are barking at the American business community. The minority does not come here to defend their alternative, in part because they are \$100 billion short, and because it had \$100 billion worth of unspecified cuts.

The public wants deficit reduction. The majority must meet this responsibility, with or without the minority.

SENIOR CITIZEN CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT OF 1993

(Mrs. VUCANOVICH asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. VUCANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Senior Citizen Consumer Protection Act of 1993.

Our senior citizens are one of our Nation's greatest resources. But, increasingly these seniors receive mailings from unscrupulous organizations which prey upon the elderly. In order to raise contributions from seniors, these organizations lead seniors to believe this mail is coming directly from an official Government agency such as the Social Security Administration.

I am sorry to say these organizations are not working to help senior citizens, instead they are playing off of unfounded fears about Social Security.

The legislation I have introduced today will increase penalties on groups whose mailings suggest they are linked to Government agencies or use other fraudulent practices to garner support. It is my hope that this legislation will curb abuses so that our seniors won't be unjustifiably convinced to contribute their hard-earned dollars to organizations, which state they will be the voice of seniors in Washington, DC.

This legislation will penalize anyone who defrauds seniors while it will continue to allow those organizations which operate in an effective and ethical manner to continue their work.

I encourage my colleagues in Congress to join me in protecting our senior citizens by cosponsoring this legislation.

CONGRATULATIONS TO KIMBERLY AIKEN, MISS SOUTH CAROLINA

(Mr. CLYBURN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Ms. Kimberly Aiken on recently being crowned Miss South Carolina. I am proud to state Ms. Aiken is one of my constituents and also the first African-American woman to receive this honor.

Ms. Aiken is a graduate of Columbia High School and a rising sophomore at the University of South Carolina. While serving as Miss Columbia over the past year, Ms. Aiken founded the Homeless Education and Resource Organization, a nonprofit group which provides food, clothing, and counseling for the homeless.

During her reign as Miss South Carolina, Ms. Aiken plans to continue her efforts on behalf of the homeless and raise public awareness about the plight of the homeless in South Carolina.

I am sure Ms. Aiken will represent the State of South Carolina during the coming year with grace and dignity

and I wish her much success in the upcoming Miss America pageant this fall.

WELCOME KELSEY LAZIO

(Mr. LEACH asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LEACH. Mr. Speaker, I rise this morning with good news. This morning at 6:10 a.m. our colleague RICK LAZIO, his wife Pat and their daughter Molly welcomed a new daughter and sister Kelsey. Kelsey weighs 7 pounds and she and her mother are doing fine.

Who says in these days of gridlock that Congress cannot produce anything of value?

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BARLOW). The Chair joins in the celebration.

ON THE USE OF AIR STRIKES IN THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA

(Mr. MANZULLO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MANZULLO. Mr. Speaker, I am very concerned about recent news reports that the Clinton administration plans to launch air strikes against targets in Yugoslavia.

One day the mission is to protect U.N. peacekeepers. The next it's to protect Moslem civilians and relief convoys. Will the mission for our aviators expand over the weekend?

The lesson of Vietnam and Desert Storm is this: Do not send our troops into combat without fully explaining why we are there and how we will get out.

Mr. Speaker, because no one from the administration has consulted Congress on this issue, I fear that we may be boxed into supporting an ongoing air strike campaign in Yugoslavia.

How will we distinguish friend from foe? How can air strikes stop mines and small arms fire against relief convoys and innocent civilians?

In my view, air strikes will only bring us into further conflict in that troubled region. It's time to recognize that injecting United States force in the Balkans will only heighten tensions and jeopardize our troops.

Let us not put our brave uniformed men and women in harms way to defend a policy that has not been fully thought out.

PUBLIC DOES NOT SUPPORT INCREASED TAXES

(Mr. KINGSTON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, the supporters of the tax increase plan are

somewhat confused about the Republican position on this. I want to say to them that, first of all, no one is quietly going around the Republican Cloakroom saying we are going to vote "no" and look like heroes, but let us hope this passes because it is good medicine.

Mr. Speaker, no one really believes that. We do not think it is good medicine at all. It is going to add another \$1 trillion to the national debt.

It is still a deficit budget, and, contrary to the claims of the Democrats who support the plan, it is not good for small business. But do not take my word, nor should you take their word. Just call the National Federation of Independent Businesses, the U.S. Chamber, or go ask your neighborhood pet store, clothes store, or baker if they support the plan. They will tell you in a minute, "No, you are out of your mind." Small business has taken all it can take. They do not want higher taxes.

Mr. Speaker, I join the bipartisan coalition of Democrats and Republicans who are saying let us vote no this next week on the tax that comes out, and let us start again in a bipartisan fashion and address the deficit in a serious way.

PUBLIC WANTS SPENDING CUTS FIRST

(Mr. BURTON of Indiana asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I was kind of amused last night. I turned on the news, and there was President Clinton telling many of his Democrat supporters in the Congress that if they voted for his huge tax increase, he would be very popular with the American people.

Well, I want to say to my Democrat colleagues, do not be hoodwinked. Think about this before you vote for the largest tax increase in U.S. history. The American people do not want it.

Mr. Speaker, if you do not believe that, look at what happened in Texas. Twenty-six counties that never voted Republican voted for the Republican candidate, and she won a landslide. And let us look at the President's home State. Two days ago, for only the fourth time in 100 years, they voted for a Republican Lieutenant Governor.

The message is very clear, and it is coming across this country to Members of Congress and to all elected officials. They do not want higher taxes. They do not want more Government spending. They want you to cut spending first.

To those of you who sign on to the President's program, remember what I am telling you right now, because I care about you very much: You will not be back in 1995.

TRIBUTE TO GEN. MATTHEW B. RIDGWAY

(Mr. SANTORUM asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SANTORUM. Mr. Speaker, you may have noticed the flags in the Capitol are at half staff today, and the reason is because today at Arlington Cemetery a long-time resident of my district and a true American hero will be buried, Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway, whom Eliot Cohen called "perhaps the greatest American field commander of the century."

General Ridgway had served in the U.S. Army since 1917, a career marked not only by a first-rate soldier's willingness to take on the enemy and win, but also by the love and devotion of the men who fought alongside him.

During World War II, General Ridgway led troops in successful campaigns in Sicily, Normandy, and the Battle of the Bulge. But General Ridgway is perhaps best remembered for his leadership during the Korean war.

□ 1040

It is ironic that the general was taken from us one day short of the 40th anniversary of the truce which ended hostilities in the war he fought so hard to win.

General Ridgway was called upon to take command of the demoralized 350,000-man U.N. Forces in Korea on Christmas Day 1950. At the time, the U.N. forces in Korea were in full retreat following the Chinese counter-attack earlier that year. Through sheer force of will and personality, General Ridgway restored in his troops the energy and the will to win. He halted the retreat and proceeded to lead a dramatic and historic offensive and pushed the Chinese and North Korean troops back beyond the 38th parallel. Indeed, Gen. Omar Bradley described Ridgway's effort in Korea as "the greatest feat of personal leadership in the history of the Army."

Yet for all of his great leadership, General Ridgway wanted to be remembered as a simple soldier who served his country. In fact, he cherished his Combat Infantry Badge, an award given to thousands of other foot soldiers, more than any other decoration.

Today I would like us all to remember this great soldier and the men and women who had the honor to serve with him.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BARLOW). The Chair will remind Members that we are gratified that our guests are with us in the gallery, but the Members are not to refer to the gallery members when they are present.

IN SUPPORT OF THE CLINTON PLAN

(Mr. FAZIO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FAZIO. Mr. Speaker, the Wall Street Journal headlined yesterday that support for the Clinton economic plan is growing. In fact, by a comfortable 54 to 32 percent margin, the people of this country say the Clinton plan is a step in the right direction.

And importantly enough, particularly after the barrage of 1-minutes we have had from the minority today, 63 percent say the Republicans are acting out of political motivation, not in sincere terms in their opposition to this plan.

I think the reason that the support is growing is, frankly, because the public is getting beyond the rhetorical barrage, getting to the facts.

For example, the first start in welfare reform is included in this package. For the first time, anyone who works full time and has a child at home will be lifted out of poverty by their work, not by some Government assistance.

It is also important to point out that we have verified that 96 percent of the small businesses in this country will not pay more taxes. In fact, they will be given additional expensing.

Members, this plan helps the American economy. It is our one alternative to gridlock.

NEA FUNDING

(Mr. HASTERT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HASTERT. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, the Christian Action Network brought to Capitol Hill an exhibition of pictures which have been exhibited at museums funded with taxpayer dollars through the National Endowment for the Arts. These pictures would, I believe, disgust most Americans. And while I believe the Constitution protects artists who want to create such so-called art, I don't understand why the taxpayers need to pay for it.

Mr. Speaker, those who support taxpayer funding of these pictures complain about the evils of censorship. Yet when the exhibit of these pictures came to the Hill, those who decry censorship would not allow those of us who must vote for the funding to see the pictures. The exhibit was moved from a room in the Capitol, to the House Annex Building and ultimately shut down after only 15 minutes, with Members of this House ushered out by Capitol Police.

Mr. Speaker, if we can't look at it, maybe we shouldn't have to pay for it.

CONGRATULATIONS TO MORIHIRO HOSOKAWA

(Mr. BARCA of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BARCA of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I want to be one of the first to congratulate the new Prime Minister of Japan, Morihiro Hosokawa. He is an outspoken advocate for opening the Japanese market to foreign trade.

This is exactly what President Clinton has called for. It was just a couple of weeks ago that President Clinton made tremendous progress in Tokyo on the G-7 talks. He laid the groundwork for the elimination of tariffs on pharmaceuticals, construction equipment, steel, medical equipment and hoping to provide for lower tariffs throughout the world.

This is what is needed at this point in history. This will help to bolster the international markets.

I wish my greatest congratulations to the new Prime Minister of Japan. It is my hope that President Clinton and he will be able to work together to open up those markets and to begin to level off the playing field in the international economy.

REGINALD MARTINEZ JACKSON

(Mr. BOEHLERT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BOEHLERT. Mr. Speaker, some people say we are too serious in this House of Representatives. I would remind them that the people's business is serious. Others say we do not seem to agree on anything, and that is simply not so.

On the first point, we occasionally pause in our serious deliberations to deal with matters on the lighter side of life. And on the second point, on occasion, more rare than frequent, we do just about all of us agree on something. I have one for my colleagues.

On Sunday, in Cooperstown, NY, Reginald Martinez Jackson, Reggie, Mr. October, the self-proclaimed "straw that stirred the drink" will be immortalized by his induction into the National Baseball Hall of Fame.

He is the 29th player in the history of baseball to be inducted in his first year of eligibility, and his voting percentage is the 10th highest in the history of that great game.

What a record: 2,584 hits, 702 runs batted in, 563 home runs. And he was the power hitter, a speedster. He stole 226 bases. He led his team to 11 divisional championships, 5 World Series.

My colleagues, join me in saluting Reginald Martinez Jackson, Mr. October.

RECONCILIATION

(Mrs. UNSOELD asked and was given permission to address the House for 1

minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. UNSOELD. Mr. Speaker, next week we will be voting on a measure that sets the basic policy of this country for not only the next year but the next 5 years, reconciliation.

Mr. Speaker, in this basic policy change, there is one very important issue. There are a lot of them, but there is one that I would like to speak about today, EITC.

What in the world is EITC? I will tell my colleagues what it is. It is the earned income tax credit. What it would do is to make a basic change in this country's policy that every family that has children that works full time is going to be lifted out of poverty.

Mr. Speaker, do you think that the people on the other side of the aisle who cry for welfare reform, who say this country has lost its work ethic and is making people dependent on government, do you think, Mr. Speaker, they are going to vote for reconciliation next week?

DEMOCRATS KILLED THE PRESIDENT'S ECONOMIC PROGRAM

(Mr. WALKER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, when we see the flags flying at half staff over the Capitol Building this morning, we know they are flying for that great American soldier, Matthew Ridgway.

But some Americans might assume that they are also flying for the President's original economic program, because the Democrats on Capitol Hill killed the President's original economic program last night.

They decided that unlike what the President wanted, there will be no Btu tax. Instead, there will be a gas tax aimed at the heart of the middle class. They decided that instead of the President's \$500 billion of deficit reduction that we will get less than that in the new package. Instead, what we will get is a number very similar to what the Republicans produced on the floor without raising one penny of taxes.

And so the President's original economic program is dead. And instead, Capitol Hill Democrats have substituted for it a plan remarkably like the 1990 budget deal. And what happened with the 1990 budget deal? It killed the economy.

This plan will kill the economy as well. American middle-class workers will lose their jobs because Capitol Hill Democrats and the President could not agree on the direction the country should move.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 2150, COAST GUARD AUTHORIZATION ACT OF 1993

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules I call

up House Resolution 206 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 206

Resolved, That at any time after the adoption of this resolution the Speaker may, pursuant to clause 1(b) of rule XXIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2150) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1994 for the United States Coast Guard, and for other purposes. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed one hour equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. It shall be in order to consider as an original bill for the purpose of amendment under the five-minute rule the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries now printed in the bill. The committee amendment in the nature of a substitute shall be considered by title rather than by section. Each title shall be considered as read. Points of order against the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute for failure to comply with clause 5(a) of rule XXI are waived. At the conclusion of consideration of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted. Any Member may demand a separate vote in the House on any amendment adopted in the Committee of the Whole to the bill or to the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit with or without instructions.

THE SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. KAPTUR). The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GORDON] is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. GORDON. Madam Speaker, for purposes of debate only I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. QUILLEN], pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for the purposes of debate only.

Madam Speaker, House Resolution 206 provides an open rule for the consideration of H.R. 2150 the Coast Guard authorization bill for fiscal year 1994.

The resolution waives points of order against the committee substitute now printed in the bill as original text for failure to comply with clause 5(A) of rule XXI.

Under this rule any Member may offer a germane amendment to the bill which will be debated under the 5-minute rule.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2150 authorizes \$3.6 billion in funding for the U.S. Coast Guard for fiscal year 1994. The Coast Guard is an extremely valuable asset to our country as the safety regulator and enforcer of our country's coastline and waterways.

This bill authorizes funding for several important programs and projects carried out by the Coast Guard. Funds are authorized for the alteration and removal of bridges that pose a threat to navigation and for the continued updating of the buoy tender fleet.

Funding is also authorized for the cleanup of several Coast Guard stations around the country. This funding is essential to the continued effort to clean up these sites which have suffered damage from years of neglect.

Mr. Speaker, the men and women of the Coast Guard perform many important functions for our country. H.R. 2150 will allow them to continue their important work.

I urge adoption of this resolution and the bill and reserve the balance of my time and yield to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. QUILLEN] for the purposes of debate only.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. QUILLEN. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, the able gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GORDON] has explained the provisions of the rule. I support it, because it is an open rule.

The committee has done an outstanding job on the Coast Guard. We know it is our second defense. They do a tremendously good job, not only where they serve, but also when they are called to serve with additional duties.

Madam Speaker, the U.S. Coast Guard is the oldest, the smallest of all military services, but its contributions to our country are significant and they are legend. The Coast Guard is responsible for passenger and vessel safety at sea, enforcement of our maritime laws, protection of the maritime environment, oil spill response, and the safety and security of ports and waterways in the United States.

Additionally, the Coast Guard plays a primary role in drug interdiction by stopping illegal drugs from reaching the shore. That duty is tremendous. They have been called on in recent years to help in this regard.

I think the Coast Guard is tremendously underfunded. We should bolster their service, because, really, it is the defense of this Nation, and compared with the maritime industry and our maritime fleet, we must not forget either.

I support the rule. I ask for its adoption.

I include for the RECORD documentation regarding open versus restrictive rules in the 103d Congress:

OPEN VERSUS RESTRICTIVE RULES 95TH-103D CONG.

| Congress (years) | Total rules granted ¹ | Open rules ² | | Restrictive rules ³ | |
|------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|---------|--------------------------------|---------|
| | | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| 95th (1977-78) | 211 | 179 | 85 | 32 | 15 |
| 96th (1979-80) | 214 | 161 | 75 | 53 | 25 |

OPEN VERSUS RESTRICTIVE RULES 95TH-103D CONG.—
Continued

| Congress (years) | Total rules granted ¹ | Open rules ² | | Restrictive rules ³ | |
|------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|---------|--------------------------------|---------|
| | | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| 97th (1981-82) | 120 | 90 | 75 | 30 | 25 |
| 98th (1983-84) | 155 | 105 | 68 | 50 | 32 |
| 99th (1985-86) | 115 | 65 | 57 | 50 | 43 |
| 100th (1987-88) | 123 | 66 | 54 | 57 | 46 |
| 101st (1989-90) | 104 | 47 | 45 | 57 | 55 |
| 102d (1991-92) | 109 | 37 | 34 | 72 | 66 |

OPEN VERSUS RESTRICTIVE RULES 95TH-103D CONG.—
Continued

| Congress (years) | Total rules granted ¹ | Open rules ² | | Restrictive rules ³ | |
|------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|---------|--------------------------------|---------|
| | | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| 103d (1993-94) | 31 | 9 | 29 | 22 | 71 |

¹Total rules counted are all order of business resolutions reported from the Rules Committee which provide for the initial consideration of legislation, except rules on appropriations bills which only waive points of order. Original jurisdiction measures reported as privileged are also not counted.

²Open rules are those which permit any Member to offer any germane amendment to a measure so long as it is otherwise in compliance with the rules of the House. The parenthetical percentages are open rules as a percent of total rules granted.

³Restrictive rules are those which limit the number of amendments which can be offered, and include so-called modified open and modified closed rules, as well as completely closed rule, and rules providing for consideration in the House as opposed to the Committee of the Whole. The parenthetical percentages are restrictive rules as a percent of total rules granted.

Sources: "Rules Committee Calendars & Surveys of Activities," 95th-102d Cong. "Notices of Action Taken," Committee on Rules, 103d Cong., through July 30, 1993.

OPEN VERSUS RESTRICTIVE RULES—103D CONG.

| Rule number, date reported | Rule type | Bill number and subject | Amendments submitted | Amendments allowed | Disposition of rule and date |
|----------------------------|-----------|--|----------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| H. Res. 58, Feb. 2, 1993 | MC | H.R. 1: Family and medical leave | 30 (D-5; R-25) | 3 (D-0; R-3) | PQ: 246-176. A: 259-164. (Feb. 3, 1993). |
| H. Res. 59, Feb. 3, 1993 | MC | H.R. 2: National Voter Registration Act | 19 (D-1; R-18) | 1 (D-0; R-1) | PQ: 248-171. A: 249-170. (Feb. 4, 1993). |
| H. Res. 103, Feb. 23, 1993 | C | H.R. 920: Unemployment compensation | 7 (D-2; R-5) | 0 (D-0; R-0) | PQ: 243-172. A: 237-178. (Feb. 24, 1993). |
| H. Res. 106, Mar. 2, 1993 | MC | H.R. 20: Hatch Act amendments | 9 (D-1; R-8) | 3 (D-0; R-3) | PQ: 248-166. A: 249-163. (Mar. 3, 1993). |
| H. Res. 119, Mar. 9, 1993 | MC | H.R. 4: NIH Revitalization Act of 1993 | 13 (D-4; R-9) | 8 (D-3; R-5) | PQ: 247-170. A: 248-170. (Mar. 10, 1993). |
| H. Res. 132, Mar. 17, 1993 | MC | H.R. 1335: Emergency Supplemental Approp. | 37 (D-8; R-29) | 1 (not submitted) (D-1; R-0) | A: 240-185. (Mar. 18, 1993). |
| H. Res. 133, Mar. 17, 1993 | MC | H. Cong. Res. 64: Budget resolution | 14 (D-2; R-12) | 4 (1-D not submitted (D-2; R-2)) | PQ: 250-172. A: 251-172. (Mar. 18, 1993). |
| H. Res. 138, Mar. 23, 1993 | MC | H.R. 670: Family planning amendments | 20 (D-8; R-12) | 9 (D-4; R-5) | PQ: 252-164. A: 247-169. (Mar. 24, 1993). |
| H. Res. 147, Mar. 31, 1993 | C | H.R. 1430: Increase public debt limit | 6 (D-1; R-5) | 0 (D-0; R-0) | PQ: 244-168. A: 242-170. (Apr. 1, 1993). |
| H. Res. 149, Apr. 1, 1993 | MC | H.R. 1578: Expedited Rescission Act of 1993 | 8 (D-1; R-7) | 3 (D-1; R-2) | A: 212-208. (Apr. 28, 1993). |
| H. Res. 164, May 4, 1993 | O | H.R. 820: National Competitiveness Act | NA | NA | A: Voice Vote. (May 5, 1993). |
| H. Res. 171, May 18, 1993 | O | H.R. 873: Gallatin Range Act of 1993 | NA | NA | A: Voice Vote. (May 20, 1993). |
| H. Res. 172, May 18, 1993 | O | H.R. 1159: Passenger Vessel Safety Act | NA | NA | A: 308-0. (May 24, 1993). |
| H. Res. 173, May 18, 1993 | MC | S.J. Res. 45: U.S. Forces in Somalia | 6 (D-1; R-5) | NA | A: Voice Vote. (May 20, 1993). |
| H. Res. 183, May 25, 1993 | O | H.R. 2244: 2d supplemental Appropriations | NA | NA | A: 251-174. (May 26, 1993). |
| H. Res. 186, May 27, 1993 | MC | H.R. 2264: Omnibus budget reconciliation | 51 (D-19; R-32) | 8 (D-7; R-1) | PQ: 252-178. A: 236-194. (May 27, 1993). |
| H. Res. 192, June 9, 1993 | MC | H.R. 2348: Legislative branch appropriations | 50 (D-6; R-44) | 6 (D-3; R-3) | PQ: 240-177. A: 226-185. (June 10, 1993). |
| H. Res. 193, June 10, 1993 | O | H.R. 2200: NASA authorization | NA | NA | A: Voice Vote. (June 14, 1993). |
| H. Res. 195, June 14, 1993 | MC | H.R. 5: Striker Replacement | 7 (D-4; R-3) | 2 (D-1; R-1) | A: 244-176. (June 15, 1993). |
| H. Res. 197, June 15, 1993 | MO | H.R. 2333: State Department, H.R. 2404: Foreign aid | 53 (D-20; R-33) | 27 (D-12; R-15) | A: 294-129. (June 16, 1993). |
| H. Res. 199, June 16, 1993 | C | H.R. 1876: Ext. of "Fast Track" | NA | NA | A: Voice Vote. (June 22, 1993). |
| H. Res. 200, June 16, 1993 | MC | H.R. 2295: Foreign Operations appropriations | 33 (D-11; R-22) | 5 (D-1; R-4) | A: 263-160. (June 17, 1993). |
| H. Res. 201, June 17, 1993 | O | H.R. 2403: Treasury-postal appropriations | NA | NA | A: Voice Vote. (June 17, 1993). |
| H. Res. 203, June 22, 1993 | MO | H.R. 2445: Energy and water appropriations | NA | NA | A: Voice Vote. (June 23, 1993). |
| H. Res. 206, June 23, 1993 | O | H.R. 2150: Coast Guard authorization | NA | NA | A: 261-164. (July 21, 1993). |
| H. Res. 217, July 14, 1993 | MO | H.R. 2010: National Service Trust Act | NA | NA | |
| H. Res. 218, July 20, 1993 | O | H.R. 2530: BLM authorization, fiscal year 1994-95 | NA | NA | |
| H. Res. 220, July 21, 1993 | MC | H.R. 2667: Disaster assistance supplemental | 14 (D-8; R-6) | 2 (D-2; R-0) | PQ: 245-178. F: 205-216. (July 22, 1993). |
| H. Res. 226, July 23, 1993 | MC | H.R. 2667: Disaster assistance supplemental | 15 (D-8; R-7) | 2 (D-2; R-0) | A: 224-205. (July 27, 1993). |
| H. Res. 229, July 28, 1993 | MO | H.R. 2330: Intelligence Authorization Act fiscal year 1994 | NA | NA | |
| H. Res. 230, July 28, 1993 | O | H.R. 1964: Maritime Administrative authorization | NA | NA | A: Voice Vote. (July 29, 1993) |

Note.—Code: C-closed; MC-modified closed; MO-modified open; O-Open; D-Democrat; R-Republican; PQ: Previous question; A-Adopted; F-Failed.

Madam Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GORDON. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the resolution.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. QUILLEN. Madam Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 401, nays 0, not voting 33, as follows:

[Roll No. 387]

YEAS—401

Abercrombie Bachus (AL) Bartlett
Ackerman Baesler Barton
Allard Baker (CA) Becerra
Andrews (ME) Baker (LA) Beilenson
Andrews (NJ) Ballenger Bentley
Andrews (TX) Barca Bereuter
Applegate Barcia Bevil
Archer Barlow Billbray
Army Barrett (NE) Billrakis
Bacchus (FL) Barrett (WI) Bishop

Blackwell Cunningham
Bliley Danner
Blute Darden
Boehlert de la Garza
Boehner Deal
Bonilla DeFazio
Bonior DeLauro
Borski DeLay
Boucher Dellums
Brewster Derrick
Brooks Deutsch
Browder Diaz-Balart
Brown (CA) Dickey
Brown (FL) Dicks
Brown (OH) Dingell
Bryant Dixon
Bunning Dooley
Burton Doolittle
Buyer Dornan
Byrne Dreier
Callahan Duncan
Calvert Dunn
Camp Durbin
Canady Edwards (CA)
Cantwell Edwards (TX)
Cardin Emerson
Carr Engel
Castle English (AZ)
Clayton English (OK)
Clement Eshoo
Clinger Evans
Clyburn Everett
Coble Ewing
Collins (GA) Farr
Collins (IL) Fawell
Collins (MI) Fazio
Combest Fields (LA)
Condit Fields (TX)
Conyers Filner
Cooper Fingerhut
Coppersmith Fish
Costello Foglietta
Cox Bevill
Coyne Ford (MI)
Cramer Ford (TN)
Crane Frank (MA)
Franks (CT)

Franks (NJ)
Furse
Gallo
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Price (NC)
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Williams
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Zimmer

NOT VOTING—33

Bateman
Berman
Chapman
Clay
Coleman
Crapo
Flake
Fowler
Frost
Gallegly
Hansen
Henry

Inhofe
Jefferson
Kolbe
Lancaster
Lazio
Lipinski
Lloyd
Margolies-
Mezvinsky
Matsui
McDade
McInnis

McKinney
Moakley
Neal (NC)
Packard
Pryce (OH)
Ridge
Ros-Lehtinen
Solomon
Torricelli
Washington

□ 1117

Messrs. BEREUTER, BILIRAKIS, and HERGER changed their vote from "nay" to "yea."

So the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. LAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I returned to my district to be present at the birth of my second child.

Had I been present, I would have voted "aye" on rollcall 387.

PERMISSION FOR COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES TO FILE REPORT ON H.R. 2401, NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1994

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Armed Services may have until midnight tonight to file a report on the bill, H.R. 2401, the National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 1994.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. KAPTUR). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

□ 1120

PROCEDURES PERTAINING TO AMENDMENTS TO THE DOD AUTHORIZATION BILL

(Mr. GORDON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. GORDON. Madam Speaker, I rise to explain the Committee on Rules' plans for the DOD authorization bill. The committee will meet on Monday, August 2, at 1:30 p.m. All Members interested in offering amendments to the DOD bill should bring their amendments to the Rules Committee by Monday noon.

It is our intention to complete all testimony on the bill and amendments by close of business Monday. However, we do not plan to propose a rule, on that day, covering the entire amendment process.

On Monday, August 2, the committee plans to report a rule covering only general debate and all amendments relating to the issue of gays in the military. We will meet again to report another rule later.

Mr. Speaker, I make this statement only to keep my colleagues informed. In summary, all amendments to the DOD bill are due at the Rules Committee offices by noon on Monday, August 2. The committee will take all testimony on that day and report a rule covering only general debate and the issue of gays in the military. I appreciate my colleagues' help.

Mr. DICKS. Madam Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GORDON. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. DICKS. Madam Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman from the Committee on Rules yielding to me on this point.

We have to have all amendments in on all aspects of the defense authorization bill by noon on Monday, even though the rule, the initial rule, is only going to be regarding general debate and on the gays-in-the-military issue; is that correct?

Mr. GORDON. Madam Speaker, the gentleman is correct.

Mr. DICKS. And all of the testimony on all of the amendments will be taken on Monday afternoon for the entire bill or just on the general debate and gays in the military?

Mr. GORDON. On the entire bill. It is our expectation that there will probably be a number of amendments, that the testimony will run late, particularly that day, and so it would be our expectation, so that we can get started promptly, to go ahead and have a rule, bifurcated rule, the first part being on general debate and the issue of gays in the military, and then we will try to assimilate the other amendments, which are very many in this case, and have a second rule so we can complete the remaining part of this bill.

Mr. DICKS. Madam Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman for having yielded to me.

COAST GUARD AUTHORIZATION ACT OF 1993

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. KAPTUR). Pursuant to House Resolution 206 and rule XXIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill, H.R. 2150.

□ 1125

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 2150) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1994 for the U.S. Coast Guard, and for other purposes, with Mr. DARDEN in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to the rule, the bill is considered as having been read the first time.

Under the rule, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. STUDDS] will be recognized for 30 minutes, and the gentleman from Texas [Mr. FIELDS] will be recognized for 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. STUDDS].

Mr. STUDDS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I know Members are anxious to know the likely length of time for this debate. Let me just say that with one possible exception we are not aware of any controversial amendments, and, therefore, if Members are able to resist the temptation to request votes on matters that are without controversy, there is no reason that we cannot proceed expeditiously to conclude this bill and to allow airplanes to be caught.

Mr. Chairman, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 2150, the Coast Guard Authorization Act of 1993. This legislation authorizes approximately \$3.6 billion for the Coast Guard in fiscal year 1994, a level consistent with the President's fiscal year 1994 request.

This is a very reasonable bill that, while lean, will provide the Coast Guard with adequate resources to do this job. The majority of the funds authorized are for day-to-day operating expenses—to keep boats running, planes flying, and people paid. To help keep pace with inflation, we have recommended a modest 2-percent increase over last year's appropriation.

The Coast Guard's budget reflects our changing times by shifting resources to strike a more balanced approach among its many missions. One of the areas that will receive more attention is law enforcement.

As a New Englander, I know all too well the importance of fisheries law enforcement, especially in the Northeast,

where traditional stocks have dwindled to unacceptably low levels. Enforcement of new fisheries management plans will be critical to their success. To carry out this task, the Coast Guard has decided to expand a very innovative training program initiated on Cape Cod. This program provides regionally targeted fisheries law enforcement training, and actively solicits the advice and expertise of the fishing industry.

The other major component of this bill is the acquisition, construction, and improvement [AC&I] account. These AC&I funds will allow the Coast Guard to replace its fleet of aging buoy tenders—many of which are over 50 years old—continue expansion of its vessel traffic service system, as well as build child day-care centers and improve living conditions for Coast Guard personnel by renovating antiquated housing.

In real terms, AC&I has steadily decreased over the years. If this downward trend continues, we could be faced with a very serious Coast Guard infrastructure problem by the end of the decade—with ships and aircraft literally unfit and unsafe to get underway. Further cuts to this account would be penny-wise and pound-foolish.

One need not look further than the daily headlines to see how relevant and important today's Coast Guard is. Whether helping the tragic victims of the floods in the Midwest, or rescuing unfortunate immigrants from miserable conditions on unsafe ships, the Coast Guard has never been busier—or more necessary.

Mr. Chairman, H.R. 2150 recognizes the invaluable role the Coast Guard plays in saving lives and preventing tragedies of all kinds at sea. I urge my colleagues' support of the bill.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1130

Mr. FIELDS of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, this bill authorizes \$3.1 billion for the Coast Guard for fiscal year 1994, as requested by the administration, with an additional \$8.4 million for certain projects.

Every year, when we consider the Coast Guard authorization bill we hear Members sing high praises for the excellent work of this outstanding organization. Those of us on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, which has jurisdiction over most of the laws the Coast Guard enforces, especially appreciate the Coast Guard for its work in search and rescue, oilspill cleanup, and drug interdiction.

Most people don't know, however, that the multimissions of the Coast Guard take it far from the high seas to inland States such as Missouri, Arkansas, and Illinois. This week found the

Coast Guard rescuing flood victims along the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, using reservists and 17-foot utility boats. For a "coastie," it was all in a day's work.

As a fiscal conservative, I believe we should make each Government dollar count, and the Coast Guard is one of those Federal agencies that does just that. The funding levels for the Coast Guard in this bill are reasonable and responsible. H.R. 2150 provides critical funding for Coast Guard operations to interdict drug smugglers and illegal alien smugglers, to prevent and clean up oilspills on our Nation's coastlines, and provide emergency search and rescue services on our waterways.

I am especially pleased that the bill continues acquisition of the vessel traffic service [VTS] system in Port Arthur, TX, and begins acquisition of a VTS system in Corpus Christi, TX. H.R. 2150 also authorizes funds to add Port Arthur, TX, to the 20 sites around the country scheduled to receive prepositioned oilspill equipment to respond to oilspill emergencies.

This authorization process is an important step. However, I also look forward to working with my colleagues on the Appropriations Committee to ensure that the Coast Guard receives adequate funding for the next fiscal year.

I would just like to add that this bill is the product of a bipartisan effort by the members of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee and that it is supported by our Members from both sides of the aisle.

I support H.R. 2150 and urge my colleagues to vote in favor of the bill.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. STUDDS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. TAUZIN].

Mr. TAUZIN. Mr. Chairman, I rise today as chairman of the Subcommittee on Coast Guard and Navigation in support of the Coast Guard and in support of H.R. 2150, the Coast Guard Authorization Act of 1993.

The Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries developed H.R. 2150 in a bipartisan manner that fully authorizes the administration's austere budget request to fund Coast Guard in fiscal year 1994. I would like to recognize the contributions of Chairman STUDDS, JACK FIELDS, our ranking full committee member, and HOWARD COBLE, our ranking subcommittee member.

Before talking about the bill, I would like to tell you about the Coast Guard's activities over the last year.

Last summer, Hurricanes Andrew and Iniki wrecked havoc across Louisiana, Florida, and Hawaii. Last winter, flood waters devastated southern California while the infamous storm of the century devastated the gulf and east coasts. In each case the Coast Guard was one of the first Federal agencies to

be on the scene, saving lives and protecting property at record levels.

In January we feared that up to 100,000 Haitians might risk their lives aboard unseaworthy boats attempting the 600-mile voyage to Florida. I am confident that the Coast Guard's humanitarian efforts during Operation Able Manner saved countless Haitian lives. Today, those cutters continue to patrol off Haiti. It is time to find solutions to the problems in Haiti; to end the human suffering; and to allow the Coast Guard to resume its routine operations.

This summer, the Coast Guard stepped up its efforts to maintain the security of our borders from illegal migration. The increase of smuggled migrants from China is a situation that the Coast Guard expects to persist for some time to come. We must ensure that the Coast Guard has the resources and guidance it needs to protect our Nation's maritime borders.

Today the Coast Guard continues to be the lead Federal agency providing direct assistance to those stranded by the relentless flood waters in the Midwest. The Coast Guard has recalled over 225 reservists and devoted every available resource to the flood relief effort.

For the past few years, Congress has called upon the Coast Guard to aggressively protect the marine environment. The Coast Guard is responding. Coast Guard marine safety inspectors are asserting their authority to prevent unsafe foreign vessels from plying U.S. waters. The Coast Guard has taken unilateral action to block unsafe, environmentally hazardous tankers from leaving U.S. ports. Unsafe vessels will not continue to engage in trade with the United States if they pose a threat to public safety and the marine environment.

I have described a few of the Coast Guard's special operations of the last year. But the Coast Guard serves us every day. In fact, on the average day the Coast Guard will:

Save 12 lives and assist 315 people at sea;

Save \$2 million in property;

Conduct 144 search-and-rescue missions;

Respond to 23 oil or hazardous chemical spills;

Inspect 64 commercial vessels;

Investigate 17 marine accidents;

Service 150 buoys and lighthouses;

Seize 318 pounds of marijuana and 253 pounds of cocaine and interdict 112 illegal migrants.

That is quite a day. We get all this and more from a service of less than 40,000 dedicated men and women who proudly wear the Coast Guard uniform. We have an obligation to provide them with the support they need to do the jobs that we all count on.

H.R. 2150 authorizes a budget request that will merely allow the Coast Guard

to maintain its current level of services. In fact, the Coast Guard has proposed to cut \$42 million in operating expenses and to cut \$9 million from the reserve training account. In many cases, these cutbacks will be painful.

H.R. 2150 authorizes a total of \$3.6 billion for the Coast Guard in fiscal year 1994—including \$2.6 billion for operating expenses, \$418 million for acquisition, construction, and improvement [AC&I] of ships, planes, and shore facilities, \$23 million for environmental restoration of contaminated facilities, \$13 million for bridge alterations, and \$549 million for retired pay.

H.R. 2150 authorizes funds to continue an initiative authorized by the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 to safeguard our busiest and most dangerous ports with state-of-the-art vessel traffic services. It also authorizes the replacement of the Nation's fleet of 50-year-old buoy tenders used to mark the thousands of channels in our Nation's waterways. These new buoy tenders will double as oil skimmers and ensure that we are prepared to respond to oil spills in the future. Both of these initiatives were highlighted as national priorities in the administration's Vision of Change for America document.

H.R. 2150 is supported by the administration. It is the result of a truly bipartisan effort by the members of our committee. H.R. 2150 recognizes the incredible contributions that the Coast Guard makes to this country every day. Support the Coast Guard. Support H.R. 2150.

Mr. FIELDS of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to our outstanding ranking minority member of the Subcommittee on Coast Guard and Navigation, the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COBLE].

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Chairman, let me thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to rise in support of the Coast Guard Authorization Act of 1993 (H.R. 2150) which will authorize appropriations for the U.S. Coast Guard during fiscal year 1994.

I believe that the levels of funding for the Coast Guard's operating expenses and its acquisition, construction, and improvement account are appropriate during these times of tight budgets. With the ever expanding duties of the Coast Guard, I believe that the small funding increases in H.R. 2150 are completely justifiable. As always, the Coast Guard will have to stretch its resources. However, the authorization bill's funding levels should keep the Coast Guard from falling behind in its important missions of search and rescue, environmental protection, and drug interdiction.

I hope that my colleagues have taken time to read and see the recent press reports about the Coast Guard's tireless efforts to assist and rescue people who have been caught in the terrible

Midwest flood. I want to thank the men and women of the Coast Guard and the Coast Guard Reserve who have left their own families and property to provide lifesaving assistance to other Americans. The flood clearly illustrates that the Coast Guard helps to protect all parts of our country not just the coastal United States.

The Coast Guard probably more versatile than any of the five armed services that serve our country.

All the Coast Guard missions, whether directed toward rescuing distressed mariners, interdicting drug smugglers, opening frozen rivers and channels to commerce, conducting port security operations or environmental clean-up, contribute directly to the Nation's economic, social, environmental, and military security. I strongly believe that the Coast Guard provides our Nation with one of the best values in the Federal budget.

I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of H.R. 2150.

□ 1140

Mr. STUDDS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentlewoman from California [Ms. SCHENK].

Ms. SCHENK. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of the Coast Guard Authorization Act of 1993. As a Member from a city that is home to three major Coast Guard installations, I have long recognized the essential work this service performs along our coasts and on the high seas.

Most recently, the Nation watched while Coast Guard units from my hometown of San Diego and elsewhere interdicted three vessels intent on smuggling illegal Chinese aliens into the United States through Mexico. Last July 3, a Falcon jet from Air Station San Diego sighted two vessels engaged in this trade in human life off the Mexican coast. The next day another ship was located. In all, 8 Coast Guard cutters and 3 San Diego-based patrol boats intercepted these vessels resulting in the interdiction of 695 illegal migrants, who were returned to China. In the end, the 3 vessels were seized and 37 smugglers are under arrest in Mexico. That dramatic incident held the Nation's attention; however, Mr. Chairman, what was less noticed was the humanitarian aid provided to these migrants by the Coast Guard. During this 13-day operation, the Coast Guard transported 126 people in need of medical care from these vessels. The service also provided these distressed vessels with emergency equipment, medical supplies, and food.

This operation is a wonderful example of the Coast Guard accomplishing its dual mission of protecting our coasts—and enforcing our laws—while also providing life-saving services to people in distress.

Mr. Chairman, H.R. 2150 authorizes \$3.6 billion for Coast Guard activities.

These funds will pay for the wide variety of essential services the Coast Guard provides our Nation, including search and rescue marine safety, aids to navigation, enforcement of laws and treaties, marine environmental protection, and many others. I doubt that any money our Government spends could be better spent. I support this legislation and urge my colleagues to support it.

I want to take a little time, Mr. Chairman, to talk about the commendable service provided by San Diego's Coast Guard commands. As I mentioned, San Diego has three major commands, the Group/Air Station San Diego, the Marine Safety Office San Diego, and the Pacific Area Tactical Law Enforcement team.

GROUP/AIR STATION SAN DIEGO

The Group/Air Station is located adjacent to Lindbergh Field on San Diego Bay. The command comprises 234 active duty members, 260 part-time or Reserve members, and approximately 300 volunteer civilian auxiliaries. During fiscal 1992, the Group/Air Station responded to 727 search and rescue cases. These resulted in 43 lives saved, 925 persons assisted, \$6.49 million in property saved and \$10.6 million in property assisted. This was done on an annual budget of \$1 million.

For example, during tropical storm Darby in July, 1992, the sailing vessel *Hosannah* was reported taking on water and in imminent danger of sinking 450 miles southwest of San Diego. Two HU-25A Falcon jets were launched in response. Despite extremely adverse weather, the aircraft successfully dropped three dewatering pumps, a portable radio, a liferaft, and two datum marker buoys to the vessel. The pumps enabled the ship to stay afloat until the arrival of a Coast Guard high endurance cutter. The 45-foot ketch and its crew of five were saved.

In another example, during January 1993, southern California received record rainfall resulting in severe flooding, loss of life, and extensive property damage. In response, Group/Air Station San Diego flew some 45 sorties, saving 16 lives, and assisting in the evacuation of over 200 people.

THE MARINE SAFETY OFFICE

The Marine Safety Office [MSO] is colocated with the Group/Air Station. Its detail consists of 24 active duty and 41 Reserve personnel. The MSO's primary missions are commercial vessel safety and port and environmental safety.

Commercial vessel safety responsibilities include inspecting and certifying U.S. flag merchant vessels, verifying foreign flag passenger vessel compliance with U.S. and international standards, and investigation of reports of marine accidents, misconduct, negligence, or incompetence by merchant mariners.

Port and environmental safety responsibilities include enforcement of

statutes, regulations, an international agreements regarding port safety, port security, and environmental protection.

San Diego's Marine Safety Office hosted the first national pollution response exercise program drill in December 1992. The exercise included over 450 participants and observers. Items tested in this exercise included the Coast Guard's new unified command system of government and industry responders, the United States/Mexico joint regional response team, and local response strategies.

THE PACIFIC AREA TACTICAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TEAM

Sixty-two Coast Guard personnel are assigned to the Pacific area tactical law enforcement team [Tactlet] stationed at the Marine Corps recruit depot in San Diego. Tactlet's mission includes providing 10 rapid deployment law enforcement detachments which operate around the world. The primary responsibility of Tactlet is counternarcotics operations conducted from Navy ships in Central American and Caribbean waters.

Currently Tactlet has two detachments deployed overseas. One is deployed to the Red Sea where it helps enforce U.N. sanctions against Iraq. Another is deployed in the Adriatic enforcing U.N. sanctions against the former Republic of Yugoslavia.

Mr. Chairman, I am proud of the San Diego Coast Guard station and the good and courageous work done by our service people there. The funds provided for in H.R. 2150 will go to continuing and improving that mission, and again, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mr. FIELDS of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GOODLING], the ranking member on the Committee on Education and Labor.

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Chairman, last year the Coast Guard reauthorization bill included a provision requiring the Secretary of Transportation to submit a study to Congress 6 months after enactment, May 4, 1993, on the acquisition of buoy chain. In April I received a letter from Secretary Peña stating his intention to have the study delivered by that date. I understand the Department's desire to thoroughly examine the issue of the ability of U.S. buoy chain manufacturers to compete for Government contracts, however, I had hoped to have the results prior to the consideration of the legislation before us today.

Because the Coast Guard is not bound by the same procurement policies as the Department of Defense, U.S. manufacturers have been virtually shut out of the market due to predatory pricing by foreign competitors and very few U.S. manufacturers are able to regularly bid buoy chain solicitations. I believe it is very important to carefully

examine the effect current policies have on American manufacturers and am quite anxious to review the results of this study.

Mr. Chairman, I respectfully request the assistance of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries in expediting the release of this important information. I would like to thank Chairman STUDDS and Mr. FIELDS for their support in the past and very much look forward to working with them in the future.

Mr. STUDDS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Florida [Mr. HUTTO].

Mr. HUTTO. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the Coast Guard authorization bill. As a member of the Coast Guard Subcommittee and a former chairman in the 100th Congress, I strongly support the many missions of the U.S. Coast Guard.

When we think of the U.S. Coast Guard what often comes to mind is emergency search and rescue operations. The Coast Guard would indeed be a worthy service if that were their only mission. But that is only the beginning of the list. In addition to search and rescue efforts, our U.S. Coast Guard also performs maritime and environmental protection law enforcement, refugee assistance, drug interdiction, administers boating safety standards, implements aids to navigation, and responds to oil spills and other disasters. These peacetime missions have greatly expanded as our Nation's needs have changed.

That is only part of the story. My service on the Armed Services Committee gives me a greater appreciation for the fine military mission of the U.S. Coast Guard. Although the Coast Guard operates under the Department of Transportation, it is an armed service and has participated in every U.S. armed conflict. The Department of Defense values the ready seagoing support of the Coast Guard, and the U.S. Navy is perhaps one of their biggest fans.

The bill before us today authorizes the appropriation of \$3.6 billion to operate our U.S. Coast Guard in fiscal year 1994. This figure represents an increase of 5 percent from the fiscal year 1993 appropriation. The majority of this increase provides a much needed cost-of-living increase for those serving in our U.S. Coast Guard and I hope the appropriations which are to come will fund the Coast Guard properly.

Mr. Chairman, I strongly support this authorization bill and urge my colleagues to join me and stand behind the U.S. Coast Guard.

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of H.R. 2150, the Coast Guard authorization bill.

I want to highlight a provision in this legislation relating to the icebreaker *Mackinaw*, a vessel that is vital to commerce in the Great Lakes region. Regrettably, the Coast Guard has recommended that the *Mackinaw* be de-

commissioned, and this legislation would prevent this decommissioning until a number of important determinations are made regarding the future of our icebreaking capabilities in the Great Lakes. The legislation also authorizes \$1.6 million in essential operation and maintenance moneys for the *Mackinaw*.

The *Mackinaw* is a unique vessel with icebreaking capabilities that cannot be matched by other vessels. The *Mackinaw* is the only icebreaker on the lakes powerful enough to reliably clear channels clogged with 10- to 12-foot brash ice or 12-foot-high windrows. Experience has shown that bay-class tugs are ineffective when brash ice is deeper than 3 to 4 feet. Additionally, the *Mackinaw* is the only icebreaker on the lakes with enough power to clear ice jams that have clogged the St. Clair River twice in the last decade and have threatened severe flooding in other rivers in the Great Lakes region.

The *Mackinaw* is also essential to ensuring early and late season iron ore sailings. Millions of tons of iron ore and other cargoes need to move before April 1 and after December 15. At stake is the efficient operation of 70 percent of our Nation's steelmaking capacity. We need a vessel with the capabilities of the *Mackinaw* to preserve timely production schedules for Great Lakes steel producers. To strip the Great Lakes of its only proven icebreaker would be tantamount to surrendering the Nation's industrial might to overseas producers.

Mr. Chairman, I strongly support this legislation and commend Chairman TAUZIN and Chairman STUDDS for their efforts to ensure that the cutter *Mackinaw* remain an active part of our icebreaking fleet.

Mr. FIELDS of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I have no further requests for time, and yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. STUDDS. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. All time for general debate has expired.

Pursuant to the rule, the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute printed in the bill shall be considered by titles as an original bill for the purpose of amendment and each title is considered as read.

The Clerk will designate section 1.

Mr. STUDDS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute made in order as original text by the rule be printed in the RECORD and open to amendment at any point.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

The text of the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute is as follows:

H.R. 2150

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Coast Guard Authorization Act of 1993".

TITLE I—AUTHORIZATION

SEC. 101. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Funds are authorized to be appropriated for necessary expenses of the Coast Guard for fiscal year 1994, as follows:

(1) For the operation and maintenance of the Coast Guard, \$2,612,552,200, of which \$25,000,000 shall be derived from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund, and of which \$35,000,000 shall be expended from the Boat Safety Account.

(2) For the acquisition, construction, rebuilding, and improvement of aids to navigation, shore and offshore facilities, vessels, and aircraft, including equipment related thereto, \$417,996,500, to remain available until expended, of which \$23,030,000 shall be derived from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund.

(3) For research, development, test, and evaluation, in support of search and rescue, aids to navigation, marine safety, marine environmental protection, enforcement of laws and treaties, ice operations, and defense readiness, \$25,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which \$4,457,000 shall be derived from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund.

(4) For retired pay (including the payment of obligations otherwise chargeable to lapsed appropriations for this purpose), payments under the Retired Serviceman's Family Protection and Survivor Benefit Plans, and payments for medical care of retired personnel and their dependents under chapter 55 of title 10, United States Code, \$548,774,000.

(5) For alteration or removal of bridges over navigable waters of the United States constituting obstructions to navigation associated with the Bridge Alteration Program, \$12,940,000 to remain available until expended.

(6) For environmental compliance and restoration at Coast Guard facilities, \$23,057,000, to remain available until expended.

SEC. 102. AUTHORIZED LEVELS OF MILITARY STRENGTH AND TRAINING.

(a) As of September 30, 1994, the Coast Guard is authorized an end-of-year strength for active duty personnel of 39,138. The authorized strength does not include members of the Ready Reserve called to active duty for special or emergency augmentation of regular Coast Guard forces for periods of 180 days or less.

(b) For fiscal year 1994, the Coast Guard is authorized average military training student loads as follows:

(1) For recruit and special training, 1,986 student years.

(2) For flight training, 114 student years.

(3) For professional training in military and civilian institutions, 338 student years.

(4) For officer acquisition, 955 student years.

TITLE II—PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT

SEC. 201. CEILING ON OFFICER CORPUS.

Subsection (a) of section 42 of title 14, United States Code, is amended by striking "6,000" and inserting "6,200".

SEC. 202. VOLUNTEER SERVICES.

Section 93 of title 14, United States Code, is amended by—

(1) striking "and" at the end of paragraph (r);

(2) striking the period at the end of paragraph (s) and inserting "; and"; and

(3) adding at the end the following new subsection:

"(t) Notwithstanding any other law, enter into cooperative agreements with States, local governments, nongovernmental organizations, and individuals, to accept and utilize voluntary services for the maintenance and improvement of natural and historic resources on, or to benefit natural and historic research on, Coast Guard facilities, which cooperative agreements shall each provide for the parties to contribute

funds or services on a matching basis to defray the costs of such programs, projects, and activities under the agreement."

SEC. 203. RESERVE RETENTION BOARDS.

Section 741 of title 14, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a) in the first sentence by striking "and are not on active duty and not on an approved list of selectees for promotion to the next higher grade" and inserting the following: "except those officers who—

"(1) are on extended active duty;

"(2) are on a list of selectees for promotion;

"(3) will complete 30 years total commissioned service by June 30th following the date that the retention board is convened; or

"(4) have reached age 59 by the date on which the retention board is convened";

(2) in subsection (a) by moving the second sentence so as to begin—

(A) immediately below paragraph (4) (as added by paragraph (1) of this section); and

(B) flush with the left margin of the material preceding paragraph (1);

(3) by designating the third sentence of subsection (a) as subsection (b) by—

(A) inserting "(b)" before "This board shall—"; and

(B) moving the third sentence so as to begin immediately below the second sentence of subsection (a); and

(4) by redesignating the last 2 subsections as subsections (c) and (d), respectively.

SEC. 204. BOARD FOR CORRECTION OF MILITARY RECORDS DEADLINE.

(a) Ten months after a complete application for correction of military records is received by the Board for Correction of Military Records of the Coast Guard, administrative remedies are deemed to have been exhausted, and—

(1) if the Board has rendered a recommended decision, its recommendation shall be final agency action and not subject to further review or approval within the Department of Transportation; or

(2) if the Board has not rendered a recommended decision, agency action is deemed to have been unreasonably delayed or withheld and the applicant is entitled to—

(A) an order under section 706(1) of title 5, United States Code, directing final action be taken within 30 days from the date the order is entered; and

(B) from amounts appropriated to the Department of Transportation, the costs of obtaining the order, including a reasonable attorney's fee.

(b) The 10-month deadline established in section 212 of the Coast Guard Authorization Act of 1989 (Public Law 101-225, 103 Stat. 1914) is mandatory, and applies to any application pending before the Board or the Secretary of Transportation on June 12, 1990.

SEC. 205. CONTINUITY OF GRADE OF ADMIRALS AND VICE ADMIRALS.

(a) Section 46(a) of title 14, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"(a) A Commandant who is not reappointed shall be retired with the grade of admiral at the expiration of the appointed term, except as provided in subsection 51(d) of this title."

(b)(1) Section 47 of title 14, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in the heading by striking "; retirement";

(B) in subsection (a) by—

(i) striking "(a)" at the beginning thereof, and

(ii) striking the last sentence and inserting the following: "The appointment and grade of a Vice Commandant shall be effective on the date the officer assumes that duty, and shall terminate on the date the officer is detached from that duty, except as provided in subsection 51(d) of this title."; and

(C) by striking subsections (b), (c), and (d).

(2) The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 3 of title 14, United States Code, is amended by striking the item relating to section 47 and inserting the following:

"47. Vice Commandant; assignment."

(c) Section 50(b) of title 14, United States Code, is amended by striking the last sentence and inserting "The appointment and grade of an area commander shall be effective on the date the officer assumes that duty, and shall terminate on the date the officer is detached from that duty, except as provided in subsection 51(d) of this title."

(d) Section 51 of title 14, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

"(d) An officer serving in the grade of admiral or vice admiral shall continue to hold that grade—

"(1) while being processed for physical disability retirement, beginning on the day of the processing and ending on the day that officer is retired, but not for more than 180 days; and

"(2) while awaiting retirement, beginning on the day that officer is relieved from the position of Commandant, Vice Commandant, Area Commander, or Chief of Staff and ending on the day before the officer's retirement, but not for more than 60 days."

SEC. 206. CHIEF OF STAFF.

(a) Section 41a(b) of title 14, United States Code, is amended by striking "except that the rear admiral serving as Chief of Staff shall be the senior rear admiral for all purposes other than pay" at the end of the second sentence.

(b)(1) Title 14, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 50 the following new section:

"§50a. Chief of Staff

"(a) The President may appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a Chief of Staff of the Coast Guard who shall rank next after the area commanders and who shall perform duties as prescribed by the Commandant. The Chief of Staff shall be appointed from the officers on the active duty promotion list serving above the grade of captain. The Commandant shall make recommendations for the appointment.

"(b) The Chief of Staff shall have the grade of vice admiral with the pay and allowances of that grade. The appointment and grade of the Chief of Staff shall be effective on the date the officer assumes that duty, and shall terminate on the date the officer is detached from that duty, except as provided in section 51(d) of this title."

(2) The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 3 of title 14, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 50 the following:

"50a. Chief of Staff."

(c) Section 51 of title 14, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a) by striking "as Commander, Atlantic Area, or Commander, Pacific Area" and inserting "in the grade of vice admiral"; and

(2) in subsection (b) by striking "as Commander, Atlantic Area, or Commander, Pacific Area" and inserting "in the grade of vice admiral";

(d) Section 290 of title 14, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a) by striking "or in the position of Chief of Staff" in the second sentence;

(2) in subsection (f)(1) by striking "Chief of Staff or"; and

(3) in subsection (f)(2) by striking "Chief of Staff or".

TITLE III—MISCELLANEOUS SECTIONS**SEC. 301. NORTH ATLANTIC ROUTES.**

Sections 3 and 5 of the Act of June 25, 1936 (49 Stat. 1922, 46 App. U.S.C. 738b and 738d), are repealed.

SEC. 302. COAST GUARD FAMILY HOUSING.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Chapter 17 of title 14, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

"§670. Procurement authority for family housing"

"(a) The Secretary is authorized—
 "(1) to acquire, subject to the availability of appropriations sufficient to cover its full obligations, real property or interests therein by purchase, lease for a term not to exceed 5 years, or otherwise, for use as Coast Guard family housing units, including the acquisition of condominium units, which may include the obligation to pay maintenance, repair, and other condominium-related fees; and

"(2) to dispose of by sale, lease, or otherwise, any real property or interest therein used for Coast Guard family housing units for adequate consideration.

"(b)(1) For the purposes of this section, a multiyear contract is a contract to lease Coast Guard family housing units for at least one, but not more than 5, fiscal years.

"(2) The Secretary may enter into multiyear contracts under subsection (a) of this section whenever the Coast Guard finds that—

"(A) the use of a contract will promote the efficiency of the Coast Guard family housing program and will result in reduced total costs under the contract; and

"(B) there are realistic estimates of both the cost of the contract and the anticipated cost avoidance through the use of a multiyear contract.

"(3) A multiyear contract authorized under subsection (a) of this section shall contain cancellation and termination provisions to the extent necessary to protect the best interests of the United States, and may include consideration of both recurring and nonrecurring costs. The contract may provide for a cancellation payment to be made. Amounts that were originally obligated for the cost of the contract may be used for cancellation or termination costs."

(b) **CLERICAL AMENDMENT.**—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 17, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"670. Procurement authority for family housing."

SEC. 303. AIR STATION CAPE COD IMPROVEMENTS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Chapter 17 of title 14, United States Code, is amended by adding after section 670 (as added by section 302 of this Act) the following new section:

"§671. Air Station Cape Cod improvements"

"The Secretary may expend funds for the repair, improvement, restoration, or replacement of those federally or nonfederally owned support buildings, including appurtenances, which are on leased or permitted real property constituting Coast Guard Air Station Cape Cod, located on Massachusetts Military Reservation, Cape Cod, Massachusetts."

(b) **CLERICAL AMENDMENT.**—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 17, United States Code, is amended by adding after the item relating to section 670 (as added by section 302 of this Act) the following:

"671. Air Station Cape Cod improvements."

SEC. 304. LONG-TERM LEASE AUTHORITY FOR AIDS TO NAVIGATION.

(a) Chapter 17 of title 14, United States Code, is amended by adding after section 671 (as added by section 303 of this Act) the following new section:

"§672. Long-term lease authority for navigation and communications systems sites"

"(a) The Secretary is authorized, subject to the availability of appropriations, to enter into lease agreements to acquire real property or interests therein for a term not to exceed 20 years, inclusive of any automatic renewal clauses, for aids to navigation (hereafter in this section referred to as 'ATON') sites, vessel traffic service (hereafter in this section referred to as 'VTS') sensor sites, or National Distress System (hereafter in this section referred to as 'NDS') high level antenna sites. These lease agreements shall include cancellation and termination provisions to the extent necessary to protect the best interests of the United States. Cancellation payment provisions may include consideration of both recurring and nonrecurring costs associated with the real property interests under the contract. These lease agreements may provide for a cancellation payment to be made. Amounts that were originally obligated for the cost of the contract may be used for cancellation or termination costs.

"(b) The Secretary may enter into multiyear lease agreements under subsection (a) of this section whenever the Secretary finds that—

"(1) the use of such a lease agreement will promote the efficiency of the ATON, VTS, or NDS programs and will result in reduced total costs under the agreement;

"(2) the minimum need for the real property or interest therein to be leased is expected to remain substantially unchanged during the contemplated lease period; and

"(3) the estimates of both the cost of the lease and the anticipated cost avoidance through the use of a multiyear lease are realistic."

(b) The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 17 of title 14, United States Code, is amended by adding after the item relating to section 671 (as added by section 303 of this Act) the following:

"672. Long-term lease authority for navigation and communications systems sites."

SEC. 305. AUTHORITY FOR EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH GRANTS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Chapter 9 of title 14, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

"§196. Participation in Federal, State, or other educational research grants"

"Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the United States Coast Guard Academy may compete for and accept Federal, State, or other educational research grants, subject to the following limitations:

"(1) No award may be accepted for the acquisition or construction of facilities.

"(2) No award may be accepted for the routine functions of the Academy."

(b) **CLERICAL AMENDMENT.**—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 9 of title 14, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"196. Participation in Federal, State, or other educational research grants."

SEC. 306. PREPOSITIONED OIL SPILL CLEANUP EQUIPMENT.

The Secretary of Transportation is authorized to expend out of amounts appropriated for acquisition, construction, and improvement that are derived from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund for fiscal year 1994—

(1) \$890,000 to acquire and preposition oil spill response equipment at Port Arthur, Texas, and

(2) \$890,000 to acquire and preposition oil spill response equipment at Helena, Arkansas, subject to the Secretary determining that adequate storage and maintenance facilities are available.

SEC. 307. SHORE FACILITIES IMPROVEMENTS AT COAST GUARD STATION LITTLE CREEK, VIRGINIA.

(a) The Secretary of Transportation, subject to the availability of appropriations, may at Coast Guard Station Little Creek, Virginia—

(1) construct a 2-story station building with operational, administrative, and living spaces;

(2) construct a 180-foot long pier for Coast Guard patrol boats;

(3) construct a boat ramp; and

(4) strengthen a waterfront bulkhead.

(b) Funds necessary to carry out this section are authorized to be appropriated for fiscal years 1994, 1995, and 1996.

SEC. 308. OIL SPILL TRAINING SIMULATOR.

The Secretary of Transportation is authorized to expend out of the amounts appropriated for fiscal year 1994 for acquisition, construction, and improvement that are derived from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund not more than \$1,250,000 to the New York Maritime College of the State of New York to purchase a marine oil spill management simulator.

SEC. 309. GULF OF MEXICO REGIONAL FISHERIES LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING CENTER.

The Coast Guard shall establish the Gulf of Mexico Regional Fisheries Law Enforcement Training Center in the Eighth Coast Guard District in Southeastern Louisiana. The purpose of the Gulf of Mexico Regional Fisheries Law Enforcement Training Center shall be to increase the skills and training of Coast Guard fisheries law enforcement personnel and to ensure that such training considers and meets the unique and complex needs and demands of the fisheries of the Gulf of Mexico.

SEC. 310. OIL SPILL PREVENTION AND RESPONSE TECHNOLOGY TEST AND EVALUATION PROGRAM.

(a) Not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Transportation shall establish a program to evaluate the technological feasibility and environmental benefits of having tank vessels carry oil spill prevention and response technology. To implement the program the Secretary shall—

(1) publish in the Federal Register an invitation for submission of proposals including plans and procedures for testing; and

(2) review and evaluate technology using, to the maximum extent possible, existing evaluation and performance standards.

(b) The Secretary shall, to the maximum extent possible, incorporate in the program established in subsection (a), the results of existing studies and evaluations of oil spill prevention and response technology carried on tank vessels.

(c) Not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall evaluate the results of the program established in subsection (a) and submit a report to Congress with recommendations on the feasibility and environmental benefits of, and appropriate equipment and utilization standards for, requiring tank vessels to carry oil spill prevention and response equipment.

(d) Not later than 6 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall evaluate and report to the Congress on the feasibility of using segregated ballast tanks for emergency transfer of cargo and storage of recovered oil.

SEC. 311. UNMANNED SEAGOING BARGES.

Section 3302 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(m) A seagoing barge is not subject to inspection under section 3301(6) of this title if the vessel is unmanned and does not carry—

"(1) a hazardous material as cargo; or

"(2) a flammable or combustible liquid, including oil, in bulk."

SEC. 312. PROHIBITION ON DECOMMISSIONING ICEBREAKER MACKINAW.

(a) The Secretary of Transportation may not decommission the Coast Guard cutter MACKINAW until the later of—

(1) 1 year after transmitting to the Congress the report required under subsection (c); or
(2) October 1, 1994.

(b) There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Transportation \$1,600,000 for fiscal year 1994, to remain available until expended, for operations and maintenance of the Coast Guard cutter MACKINAW.

(c) Not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Transportation shall conduct a study and submit a report to the Congress on the icebreaking needs of the Great Lakes and the appropriate size and type of vessel or vessels to meet those needs. In conducting this study, the Secretary shall—

- (1) consult with—
 - (A) Great Lakes shippers, including the Lake Carriers Association;
 - (B) the Great Lakes Commission;
 - (C) the Governors of States bordering the Great Lakes;
 - (D) local governments in States bordering the Great Lakes; and
 - (E) interested private persons;
- (2) determine the average and maximum ice conditions in the Great Lakes over the past 10 years;
- (3) determine the size and type of vessel or vessels necessary to clear shipping channels in the average and maximum ice conditions determined under paragraph (2); and
- (4) evaluate whether any Coast Guard vessel stationed on the Great Lakes, other than the MACKINAW, can safely conduct search and rescue missions in 25-foot seas.

SEC. 313. REQUIREMENT TO MAINTAIN COAST GUARD OFFICE AT SAINT IGNACE, MICHIGAN.

The Secretary of Transportation shall during fiscal year 1994—

- (1) maintain at Saint Ignace, Michigan, the office known as the Marine Inspection Office, which shall perform the functions which were performed by that office on May 20, 1993; and
- (2) maintain 4 billets at that office.

SEC. 314. CAPE COD LIGHTHOUSE PLANNING AND DESIGN STUDIES.

(a) **COMPLETION OF STUDIES.**—Not later than 12 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Transportation, in consultation with the Secretary of the Interior, shall complete the necessary planning and design studies identified in the Coast Guard's strategy document for the relocation of the Cape Cod Lighthouse (popularly known as the "Highland Light Station"), located in North Truro, Massachusetts.

(b) **USE OF AMOUNTS FOR STUDIES.**—Of the amounts appropriated under the authority of this Act for acquisition, construction, rebuilding, and improvement, the Secretary of Transportation may use up to \$600,000 for conducting the studies required under subsection (a).

SEC. 315. LOWER COLUMBIA RIVER MARINE FIRE AND SAFETY ACTIVITIES.

The Secretary of Transportation is authorized to expend out of the amounts appropriated for the Coast Guard for fiscal year 1994 not more than \$421,700, for fiscal year 1995 not more than \$358,300, and for fiscal year 1996 not more than \$300,000 for the lower Columbia River marine, fire, oil, and toxic spill response communications, training, equipment, and program administration activities conducted by the Marine Fire and Safety Association.

SEC. 316. TRANSFER OF LIGHTHOUSES.

(a) **AUTHORITY TO TRANSFER.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary may convey by any appropriate means to the Washington

State Parks and Recreation Commission all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to property comprising 1 or more of the Cape Disappointment Lighthouse, North Head Lighthouse, and Point Wilson Lighthouse.

(2) **IDENTIFICATION OF PROPERTY.**—The Secretary may identify, describe, and determine property conveyed pursuant to this section.

(b) **TERMS AND CONDITIONS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The conveyance of property pursuant to subsection (a) shall be made—

- (A) without the payment of consideration; and
- (B) subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary may consider appropriate.

(2) **REVERSIONARY INTEREST.**—In addition to any term or condition established pursuant to paragraph (1), any conveyance of property comprising Cape Disappointment Lighthouse, North Head Lighthouse, or Point Wilson Lighthouse pursuant to this section shall be subject to the condition that all right, title, and interest in and to the property so conveyed shall immediately revert to the United States if the property, or any part thereof—

(A) ceases to be used as a center for public benefit for the interpretation and preservation of maritime history;

(B) ceases to be maintained in a manner that ensures its present or future use as a Coast Guard aid to navigation; or

(C) ceases to be maintained in a manner consistent with the provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

(3) **REQUIRED CONDITIONS.**—Any conveyance of property pursuant to this section shall be made subject to such conditions as the Secretary considers to be necessary to assure that—

(A) the lights, antennas, and associated equipment located on the property conveyed, which are active aids to navigation, shall continue to be operated and maintained by the United States;

(B) the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission may not interfere or allow interference in any manner with such aids to navigation without express written permission from the Secretary of Transportation;

(C) there is reserved to the United States the right to relocate, replace, or add any aids to navigation or make any changes on any portion of such property as may be necessary for navigation purposes;

(D) the United States shall have the right, at any time, to enter such property without notice for the purpose of maintaining aids to navigation;

(E) the United States shall have an easement of access to such property for the purpose of maintaining the aids to navigation in use on the property; and

(F) the property shall be rehabilitated and maintained by the owner in accordance with the provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

(4) **MAINTENANCE OF CERTAIN EQUIPMENT NOT REQUIRED.**—The Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission shall not have any obligation to maintain any active aid to navigation equipment on property conveyed pursuant to this section.

(c) **DEFINITIONS.**—For purposes of this section, the term—

(1) "Cape Disappointment Lighthouse" means the Coast Guard lighthouse located at Fort Canby State Park, Washington, including—

(A) the lighthouse, excluding any lantern or lens that is the personal property of the Coast Guard; and

(B) such land as may be necessary to enable the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission to operate at that lighthouse a center for public benefit for the interpretation and preservation of the maritime history;

(2) "North Head Lighthouse" means the Coast Guard lighthouse located at Fort Canby State Park, Washington, including—

(A) the lighthouse, excluding any lantern or lens that is the personal property of the Coast Guard;

(B) ancillary buildings; and

(C) such land as may be necessary to enable the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission to operate at that lighthouse a center for public benefit for the interpretation and preservation of maritime history;

(3) "Point Wilson Lighthouse" means the Coast Guard lighthouse located at Fort Worden State Park, Washington, including—

(A) the lighthouse, excluding any lantern or lens that is the personal property of the Coast Guard;

(B) 2 ancillary buildings; and

(C) such land as may be necessary to enable the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission to operate at that lighthouse a center for public benefit for the interpretation and preservation of maritime history; and

(4) "Secretary" means the Secretary of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating.

AMENDMENTS OFFERED BY MR. TAUZIN

Mr. TAUZIN. Mr. Chairman, I offer amendments, and I ask unanimous consent that they be considered en bloc.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendments.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendments offered by Mr. TAUZIN:

On page 2, line 18, insert "to carry out the purposes of section 1012(a)(5) of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990" after "Fund".

On page 21, strike line 14 and all that follows through page 22, line 2 and insert the following:

"(a) **COMPLETION OF STUDIES.**—

"(1) **PLANNING.**—Not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Transportation and the Secretary of the Interior shall complete the necessary planning studies, including selection of a relocation site, identified in the Coast Guard's strategy document for relocation of the Cape Cod Lighthouse (popularly known as the "Highland Light Station"), located in North Truro, Massachusetts.

"(2) **DESIGN.**—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Transportation shall complete the design studies identified in the Coast Guard's strategy document for relocation of the Cape Cod Lighthouse.

"(b) **USE OF AMOUNTS FOR STUDIES.**—Of amounts appropriated under the authority of this Act for acquisition, construction, rebuilding, and improvement, the Secretary of Transportation may use up to \$600,000 for conducting the studies required under subsection (a)."

At the end of the bill add the following new sections:

"SEC. . CASS RIVER.

"Subtitle II of title 46, United States Code, relating only to Vessel inspection and manning, shall not apply to a vessel operating on the date of enactment of this Act on the Cass River above the dam at Frankenmuth, Michigan (locally known as the Hubinger Dam) which is inspected and licensed by the State of Michigan to carry passengers."

At the end of the bill add the following:

SEC. . COMPLIANCE WITH BUY AMERICAN ACT.

No funds appropriated pursuant to this Act may be expended by an entity unless the entity agrees that in expending the assistance

the entity will comply with sections 2 through 4 of the Act of March 3, 1993 (41 U.S.C. 10a-10c, popularly known as the "Buy American Act").

SEC. . SENSE OF CONGRESS; REQUIREMENT REGARDING NOTICE.

(a) **PURCHASE OF AMERICAN-MADE EQUIPMENT AND PRODUCTS.**—In case of any equipment or products that may be authorized to be purchased with financial assistance provided under this Act, it is the sense of the Congress that entities receiving such assistance should, in expending the assistance, purchase only American-made equipment and products.

(d) **NOTICE TO RECIPIENTS OF ASSISTANCE.**—In providing financial assistance under this Act, the head of each Federal agency shall provide to each recipient of the assistance a notice describing the statement made in subsection (a) by the Congress.

SEC. . PROHIBITION OF CONTRACTS.

If it is finally determined by a court or Federal agency that a person intentionally affixed a label bearing a "Made in America" inscription, or any inscription with the same meaning, to any product sold in or shipped to the United States that is not made in the United States, such person shall be determined to be ineligible to receive any contract or subcontract made with funds provided pursuant to this Act, pursuant to the debarment, suspension, and ineligibility procedures described in sections 9.400 through 9.409 of title 48, Code of Federal Regulations.

Mr. TAUZIN (during the reading). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the amendments be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana.

There was no objection.

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Mr. TAUZIN. Mr. Chairman, my amendment is noncontroversial and has been prepared by the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries to address three issues that have arisen since H.R. 2150 was reported.

The first part of the amendment clarifies that the \$23,030,000 authorized to be appropriated from the oilspill liability trust fund in section 101(2) of the bill is intended to be used to carry out the purposes of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990.

The second part of the committee amendment makes modest changes to section 314 of the bill, concerning the relocation of Cape Cod Light, located in Truro, MA. Specifically, the amendment would grant the Coast Guard, working with the National Park Service, 18 months to complete planning and design studies for the relocation of the light. While the Park Service will be involved in this process, the work can be done with its current operating budget. This language is being introduced to address concerns the Coast Guard had with section 314.

The third part of the amendment will address an issue brought to the committee's attention by my colleague from the Fifth District of Michigan, Representative BARCIA. This section clarifies the shared responsibility of

the Coast Guard and the State of Michigan concerning the regulation of a vessel that operates on Cass River in Frankenmuth, MI. The committee developed this language with the cooperation of both the Coast Guard and the State of Michigan.

Mr. STUDDS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TAUZIN. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. STUDDS. Mr. Chairman, I just want to indicate my appreciation to the gentleman and my support for the amendments.

Mr. FIELDS of Texas. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, the minority has had an opportunity to review the amendments. It was our understanding that the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. TRAFICANT] was going to offer his amendment himself, but we are prepared to accept his amendment and we have no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment en bloc offered by the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. TAUZIN].

The amendments were agreed to.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. GOSS

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. Goss: Page 27, after line 2, add the following:

SEC. . SENSE OF THE CONGRESS REGARDING FUNDING FOR COAST GUARD.

It is the sense of the Congress that in appropriating amounts for the Coast Guard, the Congress should appropriate amounts adequate to enable the Coast Guard to carry out all extraordinary functions and duties the Coast Guard is required to undertake in addition to its normal functions established by law.

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Chairman, my amendment simply seeks to set the record straight. It says it is the sense of this Congress that when we require the Coast Guard to take on additional or extraordinary duties, we will also consider how to pay for them.

The Coast Guard is the smallest of our armed services, yet its responsibilities are great. We ask the Coast Guard to be responsible for the navigation and safety of our waterways, for maritime law enforcement, for emergency search and rescue, for maritime inspection and licensing, for defense readiness, and much, much more.

On top of these vital functions, the Coast Guard is often called upon to perform extraordinary services—services in addition to its many normal duties. These extra responsibilities are most often unplanned and unfunded.

The most recent example of an extraordinary service is Operation Able Manner. Since January of this year, and several times in the recent past, a massive Coast Guard deployment has patrolled the windward passage between Haiti and the United States.

Operation Able Manner has involved an enormous commitment of manpower

and equipment: The full costs of the operation to date are estimated to be over \$88 million. Millions of dollars are being spent in this effort which were not budgeted for interdiction activities, meaning that the money must be taken from elsewhere in the budget.

Given the Coast Guard's already stretched resources, I find the fact that we are forcing it to scale back vital operations in order to meet the extraordinary needs of the Haitian crisis very disturbing. I am appalled that in general we continue to increase the responsibilities of the Coast Guard while cutting its operating expenses.

While my amendment cannot resolve past funding shortfalls, it does put the Members of this body on record: It says that Congress will back up its demands on the Coast Guard with funds necessary to carry them out.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, I urge support for my amendment.

Mr. FIELDS of Texas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GOSS. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. FIELDS of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I support this amendment.

Mr. Chairman, we cannot require the Coast Guard to dramatically increase Haitian interdiction activities without adequate funds. Additional costs for Haitian interdiction must come from somewhere, and I do not support a decrease in Coast Guard drug interdiction, search and rescue or environmental protection to cover those costs.

I think the gentleman makes an excellent point with his amendment, and I support it.

Mr. STUDDS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GOSS. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. STUDDS. Mr. Chairman, I think the gentleman's amendment makes a great deal of sense. I only wish it also had dollars, but I am very happy to support it.

Mr. TAUZIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GOSS. I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. TAUZIN. Mr. Chairman, I want to thank the gentleman for raising this point. This is just one of many instances where the Coast Guard has been asked and required to extend its resources to carry out a function that we had not anticipated. In this rescue mission in the Caribbean to save these lives, the Coast Guard had to readjust, reallocate millions of dollars that otherwise would have been used in search and rescue and drug interdiction and maintenance and inspection, all the other things we are required to do.

Yet we appropriated none of this money for the Coast Guard. It pinches, it contains, it makes it more difficult for the Coast Guard to do its life saving and property saving activities, when we have to do these extra functions and nobody provides the money.

The gentleman highlights that with his amendment. While there is no money attached to it, we wish there was. We certainly support the gentleman in his amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida [Mr. GOSS].

The amendment was agreed to.

Ms. FURSE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

Mr. Chairman. I rise to express my strong support for the Coast Guard and the vital functions it performs.

In my district, we greatly appreciate the prominent presence of the Coast Guard in several locations in Astoria. We recognize and heavily rely on the marine safety assistance services it provides. This agency carries a heavy burden of responsibilities on its shoulders: search and rescue operations, boating and environmental safety, drug interdiction, and the enforcement of a multitude of laws and treaties governing the high seas, among others. Too often, we take for granted the role of this extremely valuable agency. In past years, this agency has consistently been underfunded.

I am pleased to add my voice to the support expressed by my colleagues for this fiscal year 1994 authorization for the Coast Guard.

□ 1200

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. FIELDS OF TEXAS

Mr. FIELDS of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. FIELDS of Texas: At the end of the bill add the following:

SEC. . MERCHANT MARINER QUALIFIED SERVICE.

Part G of Subtitle II, title 46 United States Code is amended by adding the following new chapter:

"CHAPTER 112—MERCHANT MARINER QUALIFIED SERVICE

"Sec.

"11201. General.

"11202. Qualified service benefits.

"11203. Processing fees.

"11204. Definitions.

"§ 11201. General

"An individual who served as a member of the United States merchant marine between December 7, 1941, and December 31, 1946, was engaged in qualified service for purposes of this chapter if during that period the person was—

"(1) licensed or otherwise documented by an officer or employee of the United States authorized to do so; and

"(2) a crewmember of a vessel that at the time of such service was—

"(A) documented in the United States;

"(B) operated in waters other than inland waters of the United States;

"(C) under contract, charter to, or property of, the Government of the United States; and

"(D) serving the Armed Forces.

"§ 11202. Qualified service benefits

"(a) An individual who meets the requirements for qualified service under section 11201 may apply to the Secretary for benefits

provided to an individual under section 401(a)(1)(A) of the Act.

"(b) When the Secretary determines that an individual meets the requirements for qualified service under section 11201, the Secretary shall notify the Secretary of Defense.

"(c) Not later than one year after the individual has applied for benefits under subsection (a), the Secretary of Defense shall issue an honorable discharge to the individual described in subsection (b) whose qualified service warrants an honorable discharge under section 401(a)(1)(B) of the Act.

"(d) The Secretary of Transportation shall pay for any benefits that an individual receives under this chapter. The Secretary may not pay for benefits for any period prior to the date of enactment of this chapter.

"§ 11203. Processing fees

"(a) The Secretary shall establish, assess, and collect a fee for processing applications for benefits under section 11202.

"(b) A fee established under this section applies to an application that the Secretary receives after the enactment of this Act for a benefit, including an increase in a benefit, under section 11202.

"(c) The amount of a fee established under this section is \$30.

"§ 11204. Definitions

"In this chapter—

"(1) 'the Act' means the GI Bill Improvement Act of 1977."

"(2) 'United States merchant marine' includes the United States Army Transport Service."

Mr. FIELDS of Texas (during the reading). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. FIELDS of Texas. Mr. Chairman, this amendment will correct a 47-year-old injustice by providing recognition to several thousand merchant mariners who served this Nation during World War II.

Mr. Chairman, for the past 3 years, LANE EVANS and I have worked to ensure that the House had an opportunity to consider the Merchant Mariners Fairness Act.

This bill, which has been cosponsored by over 218 Members, has been unanimously reported three times by the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee.

The sole purpose of H.R. 44 is to provide veterans status to those merchant mariners who served this country between December 7, 1941, and December 31, 1946.

This measure is necessary in order to correct a January 19, 1988, decision by then Air Force Secretary Edward Aldridge who unilaterally decided that World War II ended on August 15, 1945, for those who served in the U.S. merchant marine.

Mr. Chairman, clearly, that was a most unfair and unsupportable decision. By establishing this date, the Secretary made a determination that has no basis in law. The August 15,

1945, date does not appear anywhere in the Federal Court decision mandating veterans status and, according to the Air Force, there is no documentation, no precedent, and no justification for choosing V-J Day.

It is essential we remember that it wasn't until December 31, 1946, that President Harry Truman declared in Proclamation 2714 that "although a state of war still exists, it is at this time possible to declare that hostilities have terminated."

Furthermore, all of our Federal laws that affect those who served during the World War II period use the dates December 7, 1941, to December 31, 1946.

Mr. Chairman, in an effort to move this legislation forward, I am now offering a modified version of H.R. 44 as an amendment to this legislation. This amendment will provide recognition to the 2,500 Americans adversely affected by Secretary Aldridge's decision.

Under my amendment, those Americans who were in the active merchant marine on or before December 31, 1946, will be given veterans status.

This amendment will modify Secretary Aldridge's unfair 1988 decision by eliminating the arbitrary date of August 15, 1945, and the foreign ocean-going voyage requirement.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment is a fair solution to this problem and it will treat all those who served during the World War II period in exactly the same equitable manner. For instance, under current law, if an individual was in boot camp or basic training on December 31, 1946, they are considered a World War II veteran.

While in theory about 2,500 Americans would be eligible for a variety of veterans benefits, in reality the only benefits they are likely to obtain from this amendment are recognition and the right to have a flag on their coffin.

After all, educational benefits have long since expired, people in their late 60's do not buy new homes, and all of these individuals are eligible for Medicare benefits. In short, it is highly unlikely that any of these individuals will ever seek care at a VA hospital. In fact, we know that 71,000 merchant mariners have been given veterans status because of the 1988 decision and, of that number, only a handful have received VA hospital benefits.

Furthermore, under the terms of this amendment, the Secretary of Transportation will reimburse the Department of Veterans Affairs for any and all benefits received under this proposal. In short, this amendment will not cost VA hospitals or any veterans program any money whatsoever. Let me repeat—this amendment will not cost the VA a single dime.

In terms of budget implications, the Congressional Budget Office has estimated that this amendment would result in outlays of only \$100,000 in fiscal year 1994. Furthermore, this amendment requires that an individual seeking veterans status pay the Coast

Guard a \$30 processing fee. This fee will cover all administrative costs.

Mr. Chairman, I have been contacted by those Americans affected by Secretary Aldridge's unfair decision. Each of these individuals shares the common characteristics of love of country and the commitment to service during one of the most difficult periods in our Nation's history.

Unlike their brothers in uniform, America's merchant seamen came home to no tickertape parades or celebrations. Little, if anything, was said about the contributions they made to defeating the Axis powers and to preserving the freedoms and liberties we Americans cherish.

As Gen. Douglas MacArthur stated, "The merchant seamen shared the heaviest enemy fire. They contributed tremendously to our success."

Today, by approving this amendment, we can finally complete the job of providing fairness to those distinguished Americans who served in our merchant marine during World War II.

While the hour is late, we must not forget these proud Americans who made such invaluable contributions to our country's successful war effort. These men have waited a long time to tell their grandchildren that they are World War II veterans.

Mr. Chairman, again I want to sincerely want to thank those Members, most notably LANE EVANS and GERRY STUDDS, who have joined with me in this noble effort. While this amendment affects only a handful of people, it is a just remedy and it will stop treating these Americans as second-class citizens.

I urge the adoption of the Fields amendment.

Mr. STUDDS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FIELDS of Texas. I am glad to yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. STUDDS. Mr. Chairman, I want to commend the gentleman. I think this is a subject of great consequence. Our dealing with it is long overdue. I appreciate the gentleman's taking leadership at this time.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. FIELDS].

The amendment was agreed to.

Ms. LAMBERT. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

Mr. Chairman, first allow me to commend subcommittee chairman, the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. TAUZIN], the ranking member, the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COBLE], and their respective staffs for putting together a responsible, fiscally sound budget authorization for the coming year. In addition, the committee budget authorization calls for necessary program and facility improvements while maintaining adequate force levels for the many responsibilities our Coast Guard must carry out.

I believe we have a good sound budget for the Coast Guard. Later this week we will have the opportunity to vote on the Transportation appropriations bill. Much of what is contained in this authorization is not contained in the appropriation. Facing this obstacle frustrates me. As a result, many programs for drug interdiction and oilspill responses will not be fully funded. But, I do thank Chairman CARR for understanding our concerns and in redrafting language to more adequately protect the Coast Guard.

The long-range plan of the Coast Guard must be matched with a long-term vision for the Coast Guard by Members of the U.S. Congress. It is my hope that the Congress will adequately develop the Guard in the years to come by providing the necessary resources.

Mr. Chairman, we have all witnessed the wonderful job the Coast Guard is performing along the Mississippi River. So the Guard can respond to such natural disasters and at times manmade accidents, we must keep the Coast Guard in a ready state. We must give them the tools for the job. This authorization does that.

In conclusion, I look forward to casting a vote in favor of this budget resolution. Our commitment to a strong Coast Guard must continue through whatever stormy seas remain ahead.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. CARR OF MICHIGAN

Mr. CARR of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CARR of Michigan: On page 2, line 20, strike the first comma and insert in lieu thereof: "of technologies, materials, and human factors directly relating to improving the performance of the Coast Guard's mission".

Mr. CARR. Mr. Chairman, I want to take this opportunity to highlight the cooperative spirit between the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries and, in particular, the chairman of the Subcommittee on the Coast Guard and Navigation, and the cooperative spirit that that committee has had with our committee. We appreciate the fact that we get good advice from the gentleman's committee and we work together. It is a real pleasure. We look forward to always hearing the gentleman's testimony before our committee as we assess the Coast Guard's needs for the coming year, and we listen to the advice that he gives us.

Mr. Chairman, during the last appropriation hearing on the Coast Guard we did address the issue of research and development under the Coast Guard accounts. The chairman, the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. TAUZIN] was there, and we discussed the matter with him. We also discussed the matter with Admiral Kime. It turns out that through the many years of authorizations and reauthorizations, the hard definition of what the mission for research and de-

velopment for the Coast Guard might be has become a little bit fuzzy, and Admiral Kime admitted as much, and said they were working on trying to tighten up the definition of their research and development mission.

To help that process along, and in consultation with the leaders of the Coast Guard subcommittee on both sides, I authorized this amendment, or actually co-authorized with the committee, to try to give us a better yardstick on appropriations so that we will be able to better measure the requests, both from the Coast Guard and from Members, as they may be.

It is in that spirit that I offer this fairly technical but hopefully improving amendment.

Mr. STUDDS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CARR. I am glad to yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. STUDDS. Mr. Chairman, I want to thank the gentleman for his expression of understanding and appreciation of the spirit with which the two committees cooperate. That is fully appreciated, fully reciprocated, and we are happy to accept the gentleman's amendment.

Mr. FIELDS of Texas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CARR. I am happy to yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. FIELDS of Texas. Mr. Chairman, the minority is prepared to accept the amendment this morning, also. We have had the discussions. If there is a need to change a word, a comma, we have discussed that the chairman would continue to work with us in that particular respect.

We agree with the thrust of what the gentleman is trying to accomplish with this amendment.

Mr. CARR. I absolutely concur with what the gentleman says. This is an effort to get some help on performing our appropriations functions. I think the committee understands the need for the help we seek. We leave it in your hands how best to do that. The gentleman may have to change some things in conference, and we fully understand that.

Mr. TAUZIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CARR. I am glad to yield to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. TAUZIN. Mr. Chairman, I personally want to thank the distinguished gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CARR], the chairman of the Subcommittee on Transportation of the Committee on Appropriations, for his kind words, and to echo them. The cooperative spirit between our two committees is one, I am sure, that many other appropriating and authorizing committees would like to have.

I particularly want to thank the gentleman for the efforts he has made and will continue to make in the appropriation bill to see to it that vital Coast Guard needs are not underfunded.

In regard to this amendment, I join with the gentleman in working with the gentleman from Texas [Mr. FIELDS] and others to ensure that this language does indeed tie down the research money to its intended purpose.

This is just for the record, so we will know that the Coast Guard is doing really good research programs. Let me highlight a few, if I might.

They are developing a new computer now that will assist in search and rescue capability, narrowed down to very small areas, adjusting for wind currents, tides, wind speeds, and weather conditions, so we can go out directly to the scene of an accident, and people will not drown or be insured without recovery.

We are advancing research on the advanced global positioning system development. That will be the satellite system that will identify the location of vessels with pinpoint accuracy. That research is going forward.

We are researching engineering on the VTS-2000 program, the program which I mentioned earlier to make sure vessels do not collide in our ports and harbors.

We are doing fire safety research and engineering safety, smoke control on passenger vessels, fire endurance of aluminum materials on small passenger vessels, much good research. We want to make sure it is targeted to the right purposes.

I join the gentleman in that effort of ensuring we have the right language, and again, I thank the gentleman for the extraordinary level of cooperation between the two committees.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CARR].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BARCIA of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to take this opportunity to thank both the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. STUDDS], the chairman of the standing committee and authorizing committee, for the superb job that he has done preparing this Coast Guard authorization bill, as well as extend my appreciation to our outstanding subcommittee chairman, the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. TAUZIN], and offer my gratitude on behalf of my constituents for an amendment which was just included in the amendments en bloc that were adopted, addressing an issue that we addressed in my district in Frankenmuth, MI, in which a section of the Cass River which is only about 2 or 2½ feet deep, but in the 1800's served as a transportation route for logging activities, and therefore has resulted in a declaration by the Coast Guard that in fact this is an interstate river which is engaged in interstate commerce.

Mr. Chairman, I would say to the subcommittee chairman, the chairman, and certainly ranking members of the

committee that I would like to express the appreciation of the people of my district for the flexibility which is given so that the Coast Guard will not have to directly regulate the *Riverboat Queen*, which traverses through Frankenmuth on the Cass River, and just point out to the Members that public safety will not be jeopardized, because our Michigan Department of Natural Resources has a very stringent set of regulations, and through discussions with the Michigan DNR and the staff of the gentleman's subcommittee, the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. TAUZIN], we have come to a successful, I think, resolution to a problem that concerned my constituents.

I just want to offer my gratitude and say thanks for the great work that he has done on the preparation of this authorization bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there further amendments to the bill?

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I rise to engage in a colloquy with the chairman, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. STUDDS].

Mr. Chairman, I rise to convey my serious concerns, as shared by my good friend, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. LIPINSKI] and the distinguished majority whip, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BONIOR], regarding alleged Coast Guard interference in labor disputes on the Great Lakes. I would like to highlight the nature of these concerns, and highlight what appropriate Coast Guard behavior would entail.

In July 1992, I was contacted by Raymond Sierra, vice president of the International Longshoremen's Union [ILA] and an official of its Great Lakes District Council, who complained about U.S. Coast Guard interference in an ILA labor dispute with two grain stevedores at Burns International Harbor in Portage, IN. Mr. Sierra asked for a congressional inquiry of this incident. Alarmed by the serious nature of this charge, I joined the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BONIOR] and former Congresswoman Mary Rose Oakar in requesting an inquiry by the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations, which was chaired by Congressman LIPINSKI.

Last November, the Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations convened a field hearing to investigate the Burns Harbor incident. ILA members involved in this incident delivered compelling testimony at the hearing, which reinforced my concerns that the Coast Guard overstepped its bounds in grounding two ILA picket boats engaged in a legal picket of the grain stevedores.

Coast Guard policy states: "Under no circumstances will the Coast Guard exercise its authority for the purpose of favoring any party to a maritime labor controversy."

The Coast Guard has maintained that it was acting only to ensure the enforcement of Federal laws designed to protect the safety of life and property on the water. However, based on the Coast Guard's testimony at last year's hearing, I am not convinced that was the sole purpose of their actions. Unfortunately, the Coast Guard's witness at the hearing was not personally involved in the incident. Further, he was unable to answer specific questions about the sequence of events that might have clarified the nature of the Coast Guard's actions at Burns Harbor.

Mr. Chairman, I have received further information from the longshoremen regarding this matter, which enumerates other points of contention between the union and the Coast Guard. It is my hope that we can have your cooperation in fully resolving this situation. It is my hope that with your help, and through our continuing efforts, we will get the answers we are looking for and put this matter to rest, once and for all.

Mr. STUDDS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VISCLOSKY. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. STUDDS. I thank the gentleman for bringing this matter to my attention. The Coast Guard policy on involvement in labor disputes seems quite clear to me. If the safety of life and property are not at issue, the Coast Guard should not be involved—period. Some serious questions have been raised by the ILA, and our committee will be happy to work with you and the Coast Guard to get to the bottom of this.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. I thank the gentleman.

□ 1210

Mr. STUDDS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

Mr. Chairman, it had been my intention to offer an amendment to prohibit the Secretary of Transportation from repairing any Coast Guard vessel in a shipyard owned and operated by the United States if the Secretary has solicited proposals to conduct the work from private shipyards. It has recently come to my attention that a shipyard owned and operated by the U.S. Government was competing with private U.S. shipyards for a Coast Guard repair contract.

Since 1981, 60,000 shipyard jobs have been lost in this country, and more than 40 yards have closed. If that trend is to be reversed, this country must have a rational and comprehensive shipbuilding policy. To develop that policy, Chairman RON DELLUMS of the Committee on Armed Services and Members on both sides of the aisle and I have introduced the National Shipbuilding and Conversion Act of 1993 which will encourage Government agencies to work with the U.S. shipbuilding industry, not against them.

My amendment was consistent with the goal of that act, and would prevent the Coast Guard from unfairly disadvantaging private shipyards with subsidized Government contracts.

Mr. Chairman, I was informed this morning by the Coast Guard that they have revised their policy to act consistently with the intention of my amendment and that, therefore, the amendment is not necessary. But let me just say it is my intention, and I suspect that of the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. TAUZIN] and others on both sides of the aisle to pursue this matter to make sure that, in fact, the policy has changed, and also to work with members of the Armed Services Committee in that regard.

Mr. TAUZIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STUDDS. I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. TAUZIN. Mr. Chairman, I want to commend the gentleman for his attention to this issue and for securing from the Coast Guard this commitment to change its policy. The gentleman is absolutely right. If we are going to have any kind of a shipbuilding capability in America, we cannot have Government shipyards competing for jobs that private shipyards can and should be performing.

We are going to have oversight of the Coast Guard in this regard, and I assure the chairman of the full committee that we will have reports coming back to him in regard to the findings that we make on this change of policy.

Mr. STUDDS. I thank the distinguished gentleman.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there further amendments to the bill?

If not, the question is on the Committee amendment in the nature of a substitute, as amended.

The committee amendment in the nature of a substitute, as amended, was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. MFUME) having assumed the chair, Mr. DARDEN, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2150) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1994 for the U.S. Coast Guard, and for other purposes, pursuant to House Resolution 206, he reported the bill back to the House with an amendment adopted by the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment to the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute adopted by the Committee of the Whole? If not, the question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. STUDDS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 2150, the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. CRAPO. Mr. Speaker, due to district work on the Idaho wilderness issue, I was unable to vote on rollcall vote No. 387 on House Resolution 206, the rule providing for the consideration of H.R. 2150 Coast Guard authorization. Had I been present I would have voted "yes" on rollcall vote No. 387.

LÉGISLATIVE PROGRAM

(Mr. GOSS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to inquire if I may of the distinguished majority leader if we may have some information about the likely program before us, and I am happy to yield to the gentleman for that purpose.

□ 1220

Mr. GEPHARDT. I thank the gentleman for yielding to me.

Mr. Speaker, obviously there will be no more votes today. On Monday, August 2, we will meet at noon, and we will consider on suspension 19 bills, which I will not take your time to read. We do have them available in the Cloakrooms.

The votes will be held on all of these suspensions until the end of the last suspension. To give Members a sense, I think probably around four to six they should expect the votes to ensue.

On Tuesday, August 3, and the balance of the week, the House will meet at noon on Tuesday, August 3, and will meet at 10 a.m. on Wednesday, Thursday, and possibly Friday. We will be taking up H.R. 2530, Bureau of Land Management authorization, subject to a rule, H.R. 2750, Transportation appropriation for fiscal year 1994; H.R. 2330, the Intelligence Authorization Act for 1994, subject to a rule; H.R. 2401, Defense authorization for fiscal year 1994, subject to a rule; obviously, the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993, a conference report, subject to a rule; and H.R. 1340, Resolution Trust Corporation completion, subject to a rule.

We obviously also have conference report on H.R. 2267, the disaster assistance supplemental that we expect, the

conference report; and H.R. 2348, legislative branch appropriations is expected. Other conference reports may be brought up at any time.

At the close of the week's business, the House will recess until noon on Wednesday, September 8, for the August/Labor Day district work period.

Mr. GOSS. Reclaiming my time, I wonder if I might further inquire as to a couple of specific points of the distinguished majority leader; these have raised matters of interest on our side of the aisle.

Is there any information that we can report on H.R. 2750, the Transportation appropriations for fiscal year 1994, on that situation? I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. GEPHARDT. I thank the gentleman. We are still working with the various parties involved, trying to work out a rule or a process by which this matter could be brought up. We have not reached an agreement, and I cannot guarantee the gentleman that we will be able to bring up the bill next week, but we are trying very hard to do that.

Mr. GOSS. I thank the gentleman. Reclaiming my time, I have two other areas that come to mind which are matters of high concern, I think, to everybody.

First, is there any more certainty that the majority leader could give us about the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act, exactly how that is going to work into the end of the schedule next week? Should Members be advised not to make firm plans at this point? Or maintain flexibility, or any other guidance? I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. GEPHARDT. Our hope is that the conference report will be ready for filing on Monday and that we can get the bill up for a vote on Wednesday of next week. It may be later than that in the week, but we hope not. If that can be accomplished, then we should be able to get our work done here on Thursday or Friday at the latest.

Mr. GOSS. I again thank the distinguished majority leader. Reclaiming my time, I find there has been another area of concern that perhaps I think the gentleman could help us clarify. I think we understand, but we want to be sure.

Is consideration being given for extending time for Members to file amendments on the Defense authorization? The time on that is currently noon on Monday. That request was discussed yesterday. There has been conversation earlier today. But I yield to the majority leader if he has further information.

Mr. GEPHARDT. If the gentleman would yield, as I understand, the committee requested that the amendments be filed by noon on Monday. It is my understanding that has not changed.

Mr. GOSS. Reclaiming my time, I believe that is our understanding also. I

hope all parties who are interested will be apprised of that understanding.

One final question, if I may ask the distinguished majority leader: Is there any plan at this time to deal further with the Hatch Act, the conference on that? I yield.

Mr. GEPHARDT. If the gentleman will yield, there is no expectation that that will be coming up next week. It will probably be after the recess.

Mr. GOSS. I thank the distinguished majority leader, and at this time I yield back the balance of my time.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY, AUGUST 2, 1993

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet at noon on Monday next.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MFUME). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri? There was no objection.

DISPENSING WITH CALENDAR WEDNESDAY BUSINESS ON WEDNESDAY NEXT

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the business in order under the Calendar Wednesday rule be dispensed with on Wednesday next.

Mr. SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

WAIVING PROVISIONS OF THE LEGISLATIVE REORGANIZATION ACT OF 1970 REQUIRING AD- JOURNMENT OF CONGRESS BY JULY 31

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the Senate a concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 33) to waive the provisions of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970 which require the adjournment of the House and Senate by July 31, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

Mr. SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the Senate concurrent resolution.

The Clerk read the Senate concurrent resolution, as follows;

S. CON. RES. 33

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That notwithstanding the provisions of section 132(a) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U.S.C. 198), as amended by section 461 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970 (Public Law 91-510; 84 Stat. 1193), the Senate and the House of Representatives shall not adjourn for a period in excess of three days, or

adjourn sine die, until both Houses of Congress have adopted a concurrent resolution providing either for an adjournment (in excess of three days) to a day certain, or for adjournment sine die.

The Senate concurrent resolution was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□ 1225

THE PRESIDENT ON THE FRONT LINE

(Mr. DORNAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. DORNAN. Mr. Speaker, I say to the House and the 1½ million people who follow the proceedings of this House on C-SPAN, if the Members have any question why folks in the military on active duty and the Reserve and veterans groups cannot stand the sight of Mr. Clinton when he postures in front of military people, here is a classic example in this week's issue of Time magazine.

"Mack, You And George Go Left; Dave, You Cover Them. . . ." It is David Gergen, "You Cover Them."

"Commander in Chief Clinton recently visited the Korean DMZ."

Imagine, I picked this up in the Cloakroom on the day that Matthew Ridgway, one of our great commanders, is being buried at Arlington.

Clinton: "I understand that I was in a more forward position than any President had been before," July 11, Seoul. "I walked out further than any American President ever had onto the Bridge of No Return, about 10 yards from the line separating North and South Korea * * *" July 11, Honolulu. "I was able to take the most forward position that any American President has ever enjoyed, standing on the Bridge of No Return about 10 yards from the dividing line * * *" July 11, Pearl Harbor. "I got within about 10 yards of the dividing line between North and South Korea * * *"

Half of this House has been there and stood on the North Korean side at Panmunjom. At the conclusion of my remarks I will insert a letter to Colonel Holmes, the infamous letter of December 3, 1969, where he says Korea was not an example, "in my opinion," where the draft was needed. I also include the letter from Colonel Holmes. Hypocrisy.

TEXT OF BILL CLINTON'S LETTER TO ROTC COLONEL

I am sorry to be so long in writing. I know I promised to let you hear from me at least once a month, and from now on you will, but I have had to have some time to think about this first letter. Almost daily since my return to England I have thought about writing, about what I want to and ought to say.

First, I want to thank you, not just for saving me from the draft, but for being so kind and decent to me last summer, when I was as low as I have ever been. One thing

which made the bond we struck in good faith somewhat palatable to me was my high regard for you personally. In retrospect, it seems that the admiration might not have been mutual had you known a little more about me, about my political beliefs and activities. At least you might have thought me more fit for the draft than for ROTC.

Let me try to explain. As you know, I worked for two years in a very minor position on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. I did it for the experience and the salary but also for the opportunity, however small, of working every day against a war I opposed and despised with a depth of feeling I had reserved solely for racism in America before Vietnam. I did not take the matter lightly but studied it carefully, and there was a time when not many people had more information about Vietnam at hand than I did.

I have written and spoken and marched against the war. One of the national organizers of the Vietnam Moratorium is a close friend of mine. After I left Arkansas last summer, I went to Washington to work in the national headquarters of the Moratorium, then to England to organize the Americans here for demonstrations Oct. 15 and Nov. 16.

Interlocked with the war is the draft issue, which I did not begin to consider separately until early 1968. For a law seminar at Georgetown I wrote a paper on the legal arguments for and against allowing, within the Selective Service System, the classification of selective conscientious objection for those opposed to participation in a particular war, not simply to "participation in war in any form."

From my work I came to believe that the draft system itself is illegitimate. No government really rooted in limited, parliamentary democracy should have the power to make its citizens fight and kill and die in a war they may oppose, a war which even possibly may be wrong, a war which, in any case, does not involve immediately the peace and freedom of the nation.

The draft was justified in World War II because the life of the people collectively was at stake. Individuals had to fight, if the nation was to survive, for the lives of their countrymen and their way of life. Vietnam is no such case. Nor was Korea an example where, in my opinion, certain military action was justified but the draft was not, for the reasons stated above.

Because of my opposition to the draft and the war. I am in great sympathy with those who are not willing to fight, kill and maybe die for their country (i.e. the particular policy of a particular government) right or wrong. Two of my friends at Oxford are conscientious objectors. I wrote a letter of recommendation for one of them to his Mississippi draft board, a letter which I am more proud of than anything else I wrote at Oxford last year. One of my roommates is a draft resister who is possibly under indictment and may never be able to go home again. He is one of the bravest, best men I know. His country needs men like him more than they know. That he is considered a criminal is an obscenity.

The decision not to be a resister and the related subsequent decisions were the most difficult of my life. I decided to accept the draft in spite of my beliefs for one reason: to maintain my political viability within the system. For years I have worked to prepare myself for a political life characterized by both practical political ability and concern for rapid social progress. It is a life I still

feel compelled to try to lead. I do not think our system of government is by definition corrupt, however dangerous and inadequate it has been in recent years. (The society may be corrupt, but that is not the same thing, and if that is true, we are all finished anyway.)

When the draft came, despite political convictions, I was having a hard time facing the prospect of fighting a war I had been fighting against, and that is why I contacted you. ROTC was the one way left in which I could possibly, but not positively, avoid both Vietnam and resistance. Going on with my education, even coming back to England, played no part in my decision to join ROTC. I am back here, and would have been at Arkansas Law School because there is nothing else I can do. In fact, I would like to have been able to take a year out perhaps to reach in a small college or work on some community action project and in the process to decide whether to attend law school or graduate school and how to begin putting what I have learned to use.

But the particulars of my personal life are not nearly as important to me as the principles involved. After I signed the ROTC letter of intent, I began to wonder whether the compromise I had made with myself was not more objectionable than the draft would have been, because I had no interest in the ROTC program in itself and all I seemed to have done was to protect myself from physical harm. Also, I began to think I had deceived you, not by lies—there were none—but by failing to tell you all the things I'm writing now. I doubt that I had the mental coherence to articulate them then.

At that time, after we had made our agreement and you had sent my 1-D deferment to my draft board, the anguish and loss of my self-regard and self-confidence really set in. I hardly slept for weeks and kept going by eating compulsively and reading until exhaustion brought sleep. Finally, on Sept. 12 I stayed up all night writing a letter to the chairman of my draft board, saying basically what is in the preceding paragraph, thanking him for trying to help in a case where he really couldn't, and stating that I couldn't do the ROTC after all and would he please draft me as soon as possible.

I never mailed the letter, but I did carry it on me every day until I got on the plane to return to England. I didn't mail the letter because I didn't see, in the end, how my going in the Army and maybe going to Vietnam would achieve anything except a feeling that I had punished myself and gotten what I deserved. So I came back to England to try to make something of this second year of my Rhodes scholarship.

And that is where I am now, writing to you because you have been good to me and have a right to know what I think and feel. I am writing too in the hope that my telling this one story will help you to understand more clearly how so many fine people have come to find themselves still loving their country but loathing the military, to which you and other good men have devoted years, lifetimes, of the best service you could give. To many of us, it is no longer clear what is service and what is disservice, or if it is clear, the conclusion is likely to be illegal.

Forgive the length of this letter. There was much to say. There is still a lot to be said, but it can wait. Please say hello to Col. Jones for me.

Merry Christmas.

Sincerely,

BILL CLINTON.

SEPTEMBER 7, 1992.

Memorandum for Record:

69-059 O-97 Vol. 139 (Pt. 12) 43

Subject: Bill Clinton and the University of Arkansas ROTC Program:

There have been many unanswered questions as to the circumstances surrounding Bill Clinton's involvement with the ROTC department at the University of Arkansas. Prior to this time I have not felt the necessity for discussing the details. The reason I have not done so before is that my poor physical health (a consequence of participation in the Bataan Death March and the subsequent 3½ years internment in Japanese POW camps) has precluded me from getting into what I felt was unnecessary involvement. However, present polls show that there is the imminent danger to our country of a draft dodger becoming the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the United States. While it is true, as Mr. Clinton has stated, that there were many others who avoided serving their country in the Vietnam war, they are not aspiring to be the President of the United States.

The tremendous implications of the possibility of his becoming Commander-in-Chief of the United States Armed Forces compels me now to comment on the facts concerning Mr. Clinton's evasion of the draft.

This account would not have been imperative had Bill Clinton been completely honest with the American public concerning this matter. But as Mr. Clinton replied on a news conference this evening (September 5, 1992) after being asked another particular about his dodging the draft, "Almost everyone concerned with these incidents are dead. I have no more comments to make". Since I may be the only person living who can give a first hand account of what actually transpired, I am obligated by my love for my country and my sense of duty to divulge what actually happened and make it a matter of record.

Bill Clinton came to see me at my home in 1969 to discuss his desire to enroll in the ROTC program at the University of Arkansas. We engaged in an extensive, approximately two (2) hour interview. At no time during this long conversation about his desire to join the program did he inform me of his involvement, participation and actually organizing protests against the United States involvement in South East Asia. He was shrewd enough to realize that had I been aware of his activities, he would not have been accepted into the ROTC program as a potential officer in the United States Army.

The next day I began to receive phone calls regarding Bill Clinton's draft status. I was informed by the draft board that it was of interest to Senator Fullbright's office that Bill Clinton a Rhodes Scholar, should be admitted to the ROTC program. I received several such calls. The general message conveyed by the draft board to me was that Senator Fullbright's office was putting pressure on them and that they needed my help. I then made the necessary arrangements to enroll Mr. Clinton into the ROTC program at the University of Arkansas.

I was not "saving" him from serving his country, as he erroneously thanked me for in his letter from England (dated December 3, 1969). I was making it possible for a Rhodes Scholar to serve in the military as an officer.

In retrospect I see that Mr. Clinton had no intention of following through with his agreement to join the Army ROTC program at the University of Arkansas or to attend the University of Arkansas Law School. I had explained to him the necessity of enrolling at the University of Arkansas as a student in order to be eligible to take the ROTC program at the University. He never enrolled at the University of Arkansas, but instead

enrolled at Yale after attending Oxford. I believe that he purposely deceived me, using the possibility of joining the ROTC as a ploy to work with the draft board to delay his induction and get a new draft classification.

The December 3rd letter written to me by Mr. Clinton, and subsequently taken from the files by Lt. Col. Clint Jones, my executive officer, was placed into the ROTC files so that a record would be available in case the applicant should again petition to enter into the ROTC program. The information in that letter alone would have restricted Bill Clinton from ever qualifying to be an officer in the United States Military. Even more significant was his lack of veracity in purposefully defrauding the military by deceiving me, both in concealing his anti-military activities overseas and his counterfeited intentions for later military service. These actions cause me to question both his patriotism and his integrity.

When I consider the calibre, the bravery, and the patriotism of the fine young soldiers whose deaths I have witnessed, and others whose funerals I have attended * * *. When I reflect on not only the willingness but eagerness that so many of them displayed in their earnest desire to defend and serve their country, it is untenable and incomprehensible to me that a man who was not merely unwilling to serve his country, but actually protested against its military, should ever be in the position of Commander-in-Chief of our Armed Forces.

I write this declaration not only for the living and future generations, but for those who fought and died for our country. If space and time permitted I would include the names of the ones I knew and fought with, and along with them I would mention my brother Bob, who was killed during World War II and is buried in Cambridge, England (at the age of 23, about the age Bill Clinton was when he was over in England protesting the war).

I have agonized over whether or not to submit this statement to the American people. But, I realize that even though I served my country by being in the military for over 32 years, and having gone through the ordeal of months of combat under the worst of conditions followed by years of imprisonment by the Japanese, it is not enough. I'm writing these comments to let everyone know that I love my country more than I do my own personal security and well-being. I will go to my grave loving these United States of America and the liberty for which so many men have fought and died.

Because of my poor physical condition this will be my final statement. I will make no further comments to any of the media regarding this issue.

EUGENE J. HOLMES,
Colonel, U.S.A., Ret.

State of Arkansas,
County of Washington,
BARBARA J. POWERS,
Notary Public.

THE CLINTON BUDGET

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PORTER] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I take the floor today to voice the concern and outrage that I and other Americans feel over Clinton's-Democrat budget plan.

Mr. Speaker, the plan has been sold as a good balance of tax increases/

spending cuts which will reduce the deficit and benefit the economy.

But that is not what it is and that most unfortunately is not what it will do.

The Democrats' plan lacks sufficient spending cuts. It guarantees tax increases—several of which are retroactive—but it carries no guarantee of spending cuts.

This is no way to deal with the deficit, restore the economy, or create jobs.

The right approach—given Congress' history of institutional irresponsibility—is to cut spending deep and wide, guaranteeing that cuts are enacted quickly and that new taxes go to deficit reduction only.

During confirmation hearings, the administration seemed to be headed in right direction.

Officials like Panetta said we would see \$2 in cuts for every \$1 in tax increases.

However, the President, afraid of becoming another Jimmy Carter—an irrelevant outsider—I believe caved in and allowed himself to be rolled by big spenders in the Democratic party.

What the American people eventually got was far different than that promised.

In May, the House passed a reconciliation bill with \$2 in taxes for every \$1 in cuts, the exact opposite of promises and opposite of what should be done.

The public's response was solidly negative.

The man in the street, I believe, was ahead of the President on spending cuts; Clinton was out of touch in this regard.

The President would not have this problem if he had reached out to Republicans.

Republicans would have supported him on spending cuts where Democrats would not.

Clinton instead ignored the Republicans and consequently finds himself hoping that opposing Democratic factions will reach an agreement which can pass.

Deficit reduction is a national, not a partisan issue. That's how American people view it, but the President apparently does not.

The plan's fundamental flaw is a lack of spending cuts.

There are a large number of wasteful and unneeded programs we could cut before raising any taxes.

I suggest closing down the Rural Electrification Administration, terminating the space station and the SSC—which we cannot afford—stopping Government subsidies for grazing, among many, many others. Unfortunately, I believe the President caved in on several of these proposals or neglected to make them altogether.

The American people should know that the plan that will be before Congress next week does not terminate a

single program, not one, not even the honeybee subsidy program.

Mr. Speaker, moreover, 60 percent of cuts in the Clinton plan supposedly will come in the last 2 years of its 5-year life.

So these are vulnerable to future budget negotiations and probably will not happen.

We have seen it before.

The plan also relies on gimmicks such as refinancing of Government debt and projected interest savings for deficit reduction.

Perhaps the worst thing about the plan is the fact that many of its new taxes go for spending, not deficit reduction.

□ 1230

The taxes are for new spending, not deficit reduction. How do we know that?

For fiscal 1994, the budget resolution contains \$300 billion in new taxes and user fees over 5 years.

During that period, the deficit is supposed to fall from \$262 billion in 1994 to \$201 billion in 1998; but if all the new taxes and fees went to deficit reduction only, the deficit would in fact fall to \$100 billion in 1998.

In other words, if the plan had a dollar-for-dollar match between new taxes on the one hand and deficit reduction on the other, the deficit would be \$100 billion in 1998, versus \$200 billion projected under the plan.

So the new taxes will fund new spending, and lots of it. That is why this is truly a tax-and-spend plan, not a deficit reduction plan. The label is inaccurate and ought to be made accurate. This should be labeled a tax-and-spending plan.

Democrats had a chance to enshrine the concept of new taxes for deficit reduction only, but took a pass.

The President, seeing people sour on his program, offered an amazingly cynical proposal, Mr. Speaker, a deficit reduction trust fund to hold the plan's new taxes and spending cuts; but as long as new taxes are spent, a trust fund does not matter at all. It is just an accounting device with no impact whatsoever on the deficit.

I proposed, Mr. Speaker, a taxpayer protection amendment which would have required that new taxes go for deficit reduction only or else be instantly and automatically repealed.

The amendment was endorsed by the Americans for a Balanced Budget, by Citizens Against Government Waste, by the National Tax Limitation Committee, by Citizens for a Sound Economy, by the U.S. Business and Industrial Council, and by the Free Congress Foundation; however, the Rules Committee squelched it, as it did all serious debate on reconciliation.

My constituents understand the problem that the deficit represents. It is fiscal child abuse. We are mortgag-

ing our children's and grandchildren's futures.

The average American starting a career today will pay \$200,000 in extra taxes throughout his or her working lifetime just to cover his or her part of the interest on the debt.

If the Clinton plan is adopted 5 years from now, they will be paying \$250,000 in extra taxes.

My constituents would reluctantly support higher taxes, if they were guaranteed that all new taxes would go to deficit reduction; but the Democratic plan does not give them a chance to do so, since it asks higher taxes to support more spending.

In my judgment, the plan is unbalanced, cynical, unwise, and will undermine the economy, and that is why I oppose it.

The President was sent to Washington to lead and to solve the deficit problem. He can and should do better, much better. He should reach out to Republicans and forge a bipartisan deficit reduction plan that cuts spending. Then and only then should we contemplate higher taxes for deficit reduction, then and then only.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MFUME). The Chair will advise those members in the gallery that they are here as guests in the House of Representatives and would urge them to refrain from any displays of agreement or disagreement during the day's proceedings.

A TRIBUTE TO REGGIE LEWIS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. TORKILDSEN] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. TORKILDSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak of a man, a great athlete and a great American, and a story with a happy beginning and a tragic ending.

A young man grew up on the streets of Baltimore, playing basketball for Dunbar High School. In his senior year, he was accepted to attend Northeastern University. Even after several major basketball schools tried to recruit him, he stuck by his word and went to play for the Huskies.

Then, in 1987, the Boston Celtics made him their first round draft choice, surprising many, except those who saw him play. He had reached for his dreams and had made them reality. He was going to play professional basketball for one of the most successful organizations in any sport.

This was a quiet player, who began his career behind great Boston names. But when Larry Bird retired, he stepped forward in his own way, taking

the lead of a team that many thought would go leaderless. He became an NBA All-Star in 1992, and this team captain was seen as the core of the New Celtic team, the future of the franchise.

And yet the people who knew him knew he was much more than a great athlete. He married his college sweetheart in 1987, and in 1992 became a father.

He was just beginning a wonderfully successful career and the best years of his life were ahead of him.

Then last year, during the playoffs, he collapsed during the first half, missed the rest of the series and had to watch from the sidelines as Boston was eliminated. But he was determined to come back. He wanted to play the game he had always loved, a game he played so well.

On Tuesday night, while shooting baskets with a friend, he collapsed once again. He was rushed to the hospital, but this time there would be no tomorrow. Reggie Lewis had died of heart failure.

It is a tragic loss that will remain with us for a long time. The world has lost a man of family, a man of faith, a good man. He was a real competitor, a real player, but more importantly a real person. Everyone who knew him or saw him will remember Reggie Lewis. There is no way we can forget.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. LANCASTER (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT), for today, on account of official business.

Mr. CRAPO (at the request of Mr. MICHEL), for today, on account of meeting with constituents on the Idaho wilderness bill.

Mr. MCINNIS (at the request of Mr. MICHEL), for today, on account of attending a funeral.

Mrs. FOWLER (at the request of Mr. MICHEL), for today, on account of official business in the district.

Mr. MCDADE (at the request of Mr. MICHEL), for today, on account of illness.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. GOSS) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas, for 60 minutes, on August 3.

Mr. ARMEY, for 60 minutes each day, on August 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6.

Mr. PAXON for 5 minutes, on August 3.

Mr. TORKILDSEN for 5 minutes, today.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. GOSS) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia.

Mr. MCKEON.

Mr. GOODLING.

Mr. FIELDS of Texas.

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. ABERCROMBIE) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. SWETT.

Mr. BONIOR.

Ms. SHEPHERD.

(The following Member (at the request of Mr. TORKILDSEN) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mrs. SCHROEDER.

BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. ROSE, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee did on the following date present to the President, for his approval, bills of the House of the following titles:

On July 27, 1993:

H.R. 847. An act to provide for planning and design of a National Air and Space Museum extension at Washington Dulles International Airport.

H.R. 843. An act to withdraw certain lands located in the Coronado National Forest from the mining and mineral leasing laws of the United States, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. TORKILDSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 38 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, August 2, 1993, at 12 noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1674. Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, a letter from the Deputy Secretary of Defense, transmitting a report on allied contributions to the common defense, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 1928 note; jointly to the Committee on Armed Services and Foreign Affairs.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. DELLUMS: Committee on Armed Services. H.R. 2401. A bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1994 for military activities of the Department of Defense, to prescribe military personnel strengths for fiscal year 1994, and for other purposes, with amendments (Rept. 103-200). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

SUBSEQUENT ACTION ON BILLS INITIALLY REFERRED UNDER TIME LIMITATIONS

Under clause 5 of rule X, the following actions were taken by the Speaker:

H.R. 1845. Referral to the Committees on Natural Resources and Science, Space, and Technology extended for a period ending not later than September 10, 1993.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 5 of rule X and clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. HALL of Texas:

H.R. 2811. A bill to authorize certain atmospheric, weather, and satellite programs and functions of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

By Mr. FIELDS of Texas:

H.R. 2812. A bill to improve recreational boating safety; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER:

H.R. 2813. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to establish programs for the prevention and control of Lyme disease; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. HUGHES (for himself and Mr. MOORHEAD):

H.R. 2814. A bill to permit the taking effect of certain proposed rules of civil procedure, with modifications; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut (for herself, Mrs. KENNELLY, Mr. GEJDESEN, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. SHAYS, and Mr. FRANKS of Connecticut):

H.R. 2815. A bill to designate a portion of the Farmington River in Connecticut as a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut (for herself, Mr. GOSS, Mr. BILIRAKIS, and Mr. SUNDQUIST):

H.R. 2816. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 with respect to the treatment of long-term care insurance policies, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. SCHROEDER:

H.R. 2817. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for a national system to collect health-related data on fatalities caused by firearms; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. SYNAR (for himself and Mr. DURBIN):

H.R. 2818. A bill to increase the fee for the enforcement of the Tea Importation Act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. VUCANOVICH (for herself, Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. HASTERT, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. HYDE, Mr. GINGRICH, Mr. HANCOCK, Mr. HOUGHTON, and Mr. CRANE):

H.R. 2819. A bill to amend title XI of the Social Security Act to improve and clarify provisions prohibiting misuse of symbols, emblems, or names in reference to Social Security programs and agencies; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SMITH of Oregon (for himself, Mr. PETE GEREN of Texas, Mr. POMBO, Mr. DEAL, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. ANDREWS of New Jersey, Mr. BUNNING, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. COX, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. EWING, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. GOSS, Mr. HANCOCK, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. HAYES, Mr. KINGSTON, Mr. LINDER, Mr. LIVINGSTON, Mrs. LLOYD, Mr. MCINNIS, Mr. MONTGOMERY, Mr. OXLEY, Mr. PACKARD, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. PARKER, Mr. PAXON, Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. RAVENEL, Mr. ROHRABACHER, Mr. ROWLAND, Mr. ROYCE, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. STUMP, Mr. TAUZIN, Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina, Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi, Mr. UPTON, Mr. WELDON, Mr. ZELIFF, Mr. CALVERT, and Mr. HERGER):

H.J. Res. 245. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to require three-fifths majorities for bills increasing taxes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TRAFICANT:

H. Con. Res. 129. Concurrent resolution to commend Israel and the Israeli Supreme Court; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 9: Mr. JOHNSTON of Florida.
H.R. 26: Mr. CLAY, Mr. HASTINGS, Ms. MARGOLIES-MEZVINSKY, and Mr. SERRANO.
H.R. 62: Ms. KAPTUR and Mr. DE LUIGO.
H.R. 159: Mr. PORTMAN.
H.R. 291: Mr. FRANKS of Connecticut, Mr. TRAFICANT, and Mr. OBERSTAR.
H.R. 324: Mr. GILCHRIST.
H.R. 535: Mrs. BENTLEY.
H.R. 702: Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts and Mr. YOUNG of Florida.
H.R. 787: Mr. GONZALEZ.
H.R. 794: Ms. DANNER and Mr. KNOLLENBERG.
H.R. 796: Ms. LOWEY.
H.R. 830: Mr. CONDIT.
H.R. 967: Mr. MACHTEY and Mr. HANCOCK.
H.R. 1148: Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut and Mr. GONZALEZ.
H.R. 1152: Mr. NADLER.
H.R. 1277: Mr. DARDEN and Mr. HANCOCK.
H.R. 1354: Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. DE LUIGO, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. DELLUMS, Ms. NORTON, Ms. VELAZQUEZ, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. GILMAN, and Mr. FROST.
H.R. 1566: Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas.
H.R. 1923: Ms. MCKINNEY.
H.R. 2336: Mr. BAKER of Louisiana, Mr. EMERSON, and Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas.
H.R. 2602: Mr. GLICKMAN.
H.R. 2640: Mr. PORTER.
H.J. Res. 30: Mr. PORTMAN.
H.J. Res. 157: Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. LIGHTFOOT, Mr. ROHRABACHER, Mr. HERGER, Mr. PETRI,

Mr. MCCRERY, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. BAKER of California, Mr. DE LA GARZA, Mr. SERRANO, Ms. MALONEY, and Ms. MCKINNEY.

H.J. Res. 184: Mr. COOPER, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. MURTHA, Mr. TUCKER, Mr. SMITH of Oregon, Mr. TOWNS, and Mr. PASTOR.

H.J. Res. 185: Mr. ACKERMAN, Mrs. KENNELLY, Mr. KLECZKA, Mr. MINETA, Ms. MOLINARI, Mr. MONTGOMERY, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. MURTHA, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey, Mr. PAYNE of Virginia, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. RAVENEL, Mr. SABO, Mr. SARPALUS, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. SKEEN, Mr. SPENCE, Mr. TANNER, Mr. TAUZIN, Mr. TRAFICANT, Mrs. UNSOELD, and Mr. WAXMAN.

H.J. Res. 188: Mr. CHAPMAN, Mr. EVANS, Mr. FISH, Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. HAYES, Mr. HEFNER, Mrs. KENNELLY, Mr. LEHMAN, Mrs. MINK, Ms. MOLINARI, Mr. ORTIZ, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. TAUZIN, Mr. BLUTE, Mr. SMITH of Oregon, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. LAZIO, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. MATSUI, and Mr. MCHUGH.

H. Con. Res. 6: Mr. KIM.

H. Con. Res. 88: Mrs. MORELLA.

H. Con. Res. 120: Mr. KIM.

H. Res. 135: Miss COLLINS of Michigan.

H. Res. 165: Mr. BLUTE, Mr. CAMP, Mr. UPTON, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Ms. THURMAN, Mr. LEWIS of Florida, and Mr. HOAGLAND.

AMENDMENTS

Under clause 6 of rule XXIII, proposed amendments were submitted as follows:

H.R. 2150

By Mr. TRAFICANT:

—At the end of the bill add the following:

SEC. . COMPLIANCE WITH BUY AMERICAN ACT.

No funds appropriated pursuant to this Act may be expended by an entity unless the entity agrees that in expending the assistance the entity will comply with sections 2 through 4 of the Act of March 3, 1933 (41 U.S.C. 10a-10c, popularly known as the "Buy American Act").

SEC. . SENSE OF CONGRESS; REQUIREMENT REGARDING NOTICE.

(a) PURCHASE OF AMERICAN-MADE EQUIPMENT AND PRODUCTS.—In the case of any equipment or products that may be authorized to be purchased with financial assistance provided under this Act, it is the sense of the Congress that entities receiving such assistance should, in expending the assistance, purchase only American-made equipment and products.

(d) NOTICE TO RECIPIENTS OF ASSISTANCE.—In providing financial assistance under this Act, the head of each Federal agency shall provide to each recipient of the assistance a notice describing the statement made in subsection (a) by the Congress.

SEC. . PROHIBITION OF CONTRACTS.

If it is finally determined by a court or Federal agency that a person intentionally affixed a label bearing a "Made in America" inscription, or any inscription with the same meaning, to any product sold in or shipped to the United States that is not made in the United States, such person shall be deter-

mined to be ineligible to receive any contract or subcontract made with funds provided pursuant to this Act, pursuant to the debarment, suspension, and ineligibility procedures described in sections 9.400 through 9.409 of title 48, Code of Federal Regulations.

H.R. 2330

By Mr. MCCOLLUM:

—Page 30, after line 3, add the following:

SEC. 306. NATIONAL TASK FORCE ON COUNTERTERRORISM.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—It is the sense of the Congress that the President should establish a National Task Force on Counterterrorism comprised of the following nine members: the Deputy Attorney General of the United States, the Deputy Director of Central Intelligence, the Coordinator for Terrorism of the Department of State, an Assistant Secretary of Commerce as designated by the Secretary of Commerce, the National Security Advisor for Special Operations Low Intensity Conflict, the Assistant Secretary of Treasury for Enforcement, the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and an Assistant Secretary of Transportation appointed by the Secretary of Transportation. The Deputy Attorney General and the Deputy Director of Central Intelligence should serve as the Co-Chairs of the Task Force which will review all counterterrorism activities of the intelligence community of the United States Government.

(b) DUTIES.—The National Task Force on Counterterrorism should prepare a report to the Congress which should:

(1) define terrorism, both domestic and international;

(2) identify federal government activities, programs, and assets, which may be utilized to counter terrorism;

(3) assess the processing, analysis, and distribution of intelligence on terrorism and make recommendations for improvement;

(4) make recommendations on appropriate national policies, both preventive and reactive, to counter terrorism;

(5) assess the coordination among law enforcement, intelligence and defense agencies involved in counter terrorism activities and make recommendations concerning how coordination can be improved;

(6) assess whether there should be more centralized operational control over federal government activities, programs, and assets utilized to counter terrorism, and if so, make recommendations concerning how that should be achieved.

(c) SUPPORT.—Sufficient full time staff to support and fulfill duties outlined in paragraph (b) should be provided.

(d) REPORT.—The Task Force will report to Congress no later than six months after the date of enactment of this Act as to the review and recommendations outlined in paragraph (b) and how those recommendations might be implemented. Each 120 days thereafter for the remainder of the two year period beginning on the date of the initial Report, the Task Force will report to Congress on the progress of the implementation of any recommendations.